PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

VOLUME XXXII

PART A

# JHANG DISTRICT

1929

WITH MAPS

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Lahore:

Printed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab.

1930

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# CHAPTER I.—Descriptive.

## SECTION A.—PHYSICAL ASPECTS, INCLUDING METEOROLOGY.

CHAPTER I, A.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS, INCLUDING METEOROLOGY.

Physical Aspects.

The Jhang District covers a longish block of land nearly 120 miles in length, mainly on both sides of the Chenab, but also embracing some land west of the Jhelum. The two rivers, the Chenab and the Jhelum, enter the district on the north-east and north and travel roughly 86 and 42 miles, respectively, to the point of confluence at Trimmu in the Jhang Tahsil. Thereafter the joint river covers another 6 miles within the boundaries of the Jhang Tahsil and nearly 40 miles in the Shorkot Tahsil. Geographically the district lies between north latitude 30·50° and 32° and east longitude 71·50° and 73°. The districts surrounding Jhang are: on the north Shahpur and Gujranwala; on the east Lyallpur; on the south Multan and Muzaffargarh; and on the west Mianwali; the boundaries are in every case purely artificial, and the division into the three tahsils of Chiniot, Jhang and Shorkot is by two artificial lines drawn at right angles to the river Chenab, which apportion about equal lengths of that river to each tahsil and the whole of the Jhelum to the central tahsil of Jhang, while the Lower Chenab Colony portion of the district consists of two disjointed strips running more or less parallel to the Chenab from north-east to south-west. The bigger of these strips is nearly 70 miles in length, while the bottom strip is 22 miles in length. The total area is 3,397 square miles. The district derives its name from the town of Jhang, close to which the original headquarters of the district were located. The name "Jhang" in the vernacular signifies a clump of trees, and it is probable that some prominent grove gave its name to the original settlement which the rise of the Sial power raised to importance.

Changes in Boundary.

2. The following changes have taken place in the district boundary from time to time:—

*(a) Transfer of Ravi Villages.*

*1851.*—The greater part of the Ravi riverain villages were transferred to Multan.

*1880.*—Five more of these villages were transferred to the above district.

*1898.*—Eight more villages near the confluence of the Ravi and Chenab were taken over by Multan in order to keep the villages on the Kauranga Distributary of the Sidhnai Canal System within one district.

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(b) *Other Changes.*

*1854.*—The Faruka Taluka, north of Kot Isa Shah, was transferred to Shahpur.

*1861.*—In this year the district was divided into the three existing tahsils, and the Kalowal villages west of the Chenab in the Chiniot Tahsil were received from the Shahpur District, while the Garh Maharaja and Ahmadpur *ilakas* were taken over from the Muzaffargarh District.

*1884.*—Thirteen rakhs of the Chiniot Tahsil were transferred to the Gujranwala District and placed under the Forest Department.

*1896.*—As a result of the colonization of the Chenab Colony, the Lyallpur Tahsil was established as a tahsil of the Jhang District.

*1899.*—The whole of the colonized Chenab Colony of the Montgomery District was added to the Lyallpur Tahsil.

*1900.*—The Samundari and Toba Tek Singh Tahsils were created, and 34 villages of the Lyallpur Tahsil were included in Chiniot.

*1904.*—Lyallpur was notified as a separate district. A small adjustment was made between the Toba Tek Singh and Jhang Tahsils by which the latter absorbed 9 additional colony villages. In this year also the whole of the portion of the Kirana Bar which had hitherto been included in the Chiniot Tahsil was transferred to the Shahpur District.

*1907.*—The Jhang Tahsil portion known as jungle Subhaga, comprising 18 colony villages, was transferred to the Shahpur District in order to bring the whole of the Jhelum Colony villages within one district. That portion of the Sandal Bar Colony which in the main had been allotted to Janglis and to Jhang Hitharis—the portion west of the Jhang Branch of the Chenab Canal—was detached from the colony and became a part of the Jhang District, though it still retained its colony character.

*1913.*—Thirty-two villages of the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil were transferred to this district and added to the Shorkot Tahsil of the district.

*1917.*—Chak 634, in which the Shorkot Road Railway Station is situated, was transferred from the Lyallpur District and was attached to the Shorkot Tahsil.

Physical Features.

The surface of the district presents three levels—on the extreme west the high sand-dunes of the Thal, in the centre the two low-lying river valleys and on the extreme east a portion of the old Sandal Bar.

The Thal.

The Thal desert appears to be the oldest geologic formation, similar in character to the Bikaner desert, of which it must at one time have formed a part when both were under the sea. *Rolling* sand-hills running in an almost uniform direction alternate with hollows of fairly good soil, but the depth to water is so great that agricultural wells are practically out of the question. There is therefore little or no cultivation in the Thal, though rain crops are sometimes obtained in favourable years. It affords an enormous grazing-ground inhabited by nomadic tribes and freely resorted to by cattle from the lowlands.

The sand-hills are due to the imperfectly understood action of the wind. Similar hills are found in the Vichhan and in the Kachhi,* though, owing to the more recent formation of the soil, the effect of the wind has not been so complete there as in the Thal.

The Uplands.

The river valleys contain three zones: the uplands or high land below the old river-bank on each side of the present streams and far removed from the present action of the rivers. Here all cultivation prior to the introduction of canal irrigation was by the aid of wells, and, owing to the depth to water, well-sinking was expensive and well tenants difficult to retain. The soil is usually very fertile, though not so productive as in the Bar, and is poorer towards the south. With the extension of canal irrigation, this portion of the country is assuming a prosperous appearance.

The Chahi.

Between the upland and the river-bank comes the "chahi" zone. The land is not subject to the direct action of the river, but in favourable years gets a flooding from the river once or twice in the season. The character of the valleys, however, differs conisderably. On the Chenab the silt left after the floods is much poorer than on the Jhelum, the river lies lower and overflows its banks less regularly and the soil generally is markedly inferior. Below the junction the country approximates more closely to the Jhelum, than to the Chenab, riverain.

*The name of the upland between the Thal and river in both the Jhang and Shorkot Tahsils.

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The third zone in the river valleys consists of the land along the banks of the actual streams. This land is flooded each year and any permanent habitation is impossible. The cultivation (confined practically to the rabi harvest) is almost entirely sailab, the risk of destruction making it dangerous to sink capital in well construction even where wells would be of benefit. The position of the owner of such land is one of great uncertainty: a late flood delays sowings, and an early flood frequently carries off his unharvested crops. In a single year the river may carry away or ruin by a deposit of sand a hundred acres of the richest soil. The improvement of land by river deposit, on the other hand, is a slower process; on the Chenab, indeed, twenty years of flooding is often insufficient to render decreted land fit to cultivate once more. On the Jhelum, once the river has left the land, five years generally cover the period within which the soil is restored to its former fertility. Below the junction the period is usually somewhat longer.

Chiniot Tahsil.

The Chiniot Tahsil is the basin of the Chenab, flanked on the north-west by the Kirana Bar and on the south-east by the Sandal Bar. The high bank of the Kirana Bar is locally known as the Nakka and in the upper portion its picturesque terraces fully one story high in places from the boundary more or less roughly between Chiniot and Shahpur. Lower down, the Nakka moves away altogether from this tahsil, and thus only a very small portion of the Kirana Bar proper is included in the Chiniot Tahsil in the Kandiwal, Pakka and Kanwewala villages. The high bank of the Sandal Bar is known locally as the Dhaya, and this too rises like the Nakka and wanders away first into the Jhang Lower Chenab Colony and lower down into Lyallpur. The valley lying between the Dhaya and the Nakka is a level plain (barring a few rocky hillocks in the vicinity of Chiniot), sloping very gently from north-east to south-west with a slight dip towards the centre, *i.e.*, the actual river-bed; but it is in various places, particularly on the right bank, cut up by the beds of various rivulets (known as budhs) that at one time drained the country. The flow of surface water is now restricted on both sides of the river by the banks of the various canals and the water, instead of spreading over the whole country and helping in fertilizing possible chiragahs, finds its way towards the river through available narrow depressions. The supply of water in the Chenab itself is for the greater portion of the year very meagre on account of the triple project; and, though very high floods are not affected by that scheme, the area away from the immediate proximity of the river gets very much less sub-soil percolation than before. Mr. Steedman quoted with approval the following description made with reference to the Upper

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Chenab in the Tahsil Chiniot: "The Chenab is a broad, shallow stream, with a sluggish current and a licentious course. Its deposits are sandy, but its flood is extensive, and from the loose texture of the soil on its banks the moisture penetrates far inland." After quoting this, Mr. Steedman proceeded to remark: "The deposits of the Upper Chenab are usually very sandy. The zamindars have a saying that 'it takes gold and gives copper' apropos of the difference between the land carried away and that thrown up. The Upper Chenab deposits require successive deposits of silt before they become fit for cultivation." The position now is that the process of repair is very slow and the various loops and backwaters—with which the Hithar area is dotted in places where the distance from bank to bank is considerable, and where in consequence the stream has a tortuous course—no longer feel the full beneficial effects of floods.

The area on the extreme north-east, on the left of the river round about Har-Seh-Shaikh village, enclosed as it is between the Chenab on one side and the Jhang Branch of the Lower Chenab Canal on the other, began to get water-logged about 18 years ago. At first the water-logging increased at an alarming rate, but a *sem nala* was dug; and, though the water-logged area has not yet been reclaimed, the evil is no longer very progressive. At present only 12 villages are damaged.

The Chenab does not easily lend itself for small irrigation works by means of dams, etc. A flood channel known as the Halqiwah still exists, but it is no longer working in this *tahsil*. It originated in Shahpur, and benefitted about 20 villages in Chiniot, but since about 20 years it has remained in an exhausted condition.

**Jhang Tahsil.**

The surface of the Jhang Tahsil has a uniform slight slope from north-east to south-west, but exhibits diverse features. The weird sand-dunes of the Thal, practically devoid of all vegetation and presenting to the eye an interminable series of petrified waves, contrast strangely with the Jhelum valley, studded with clumps of palm trees. As one travels eastward from the Jhelum to the Chenab the central tract contains large patches where the soil is impregnated with kallar. This portion is known as the Vichhan (literally the middle one), and before the introduction of canal irrigation parts of it had a most uninviting appearance. Even now it is dreary and dismal in places and "much of it consists either of hummocky sandy land, with tussocks of sarkana grass or of bare kallar flats." Further east, on both sides of the Chenab, one comes across large stretches of hard, rare soil, as also sand deposits. Kallar, which is most

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marked in the centre, is also fairly prominent in the Kachhi—the portion between the Jhelum River and the Thal. The two river-beds also differ widely in their physical characteristics. The Jhelum bed is not wide, and the creeks are narrow and generally shallow. The silt deposited is of value, and the lands subject to floods—though no longer as prosperous as before the introduction of the triple project—furnish on the whole an attractive landscape. The northern half in particular is richer than the southern half. The Chenab, on the other hand, has a very wide and sandy bed and its deposits in the Jhang Tahsil are notoriously of a very poor quality. The soil, except in a few villages, is often sandy, and sometimes a stiffish grey, containing a good deal of brackish material. Even where it is not affected by kallar, it is a light loam, yielding very indifferent crops.

**Shorkot Tahsil.**

There is some similarity between the upper part of Shorkot and the lower portion of Jhang. Further down, however, there is a great change. Both on the right bank and on the left bank alongside the river valley proper there lie two strips of country peculiar to the southern half of Shorkot. In these two strips the soil in parts reaches a climax of sourness, and in parts it is light and sandy.

The chief features of the tract lying between the river valley and the Thal, and known as the Kachhi, are the predominance of kallar and the absence of natural vegetation. The soil is so hard that water is not absorbed readily, and it causes such rain as falls to run off into depressions. It is due to this that in a practically rainless tract there is a rather biggish, though shallow, *chamb* in Rakh Ahmadpur and another smaller one in Pir Abdur Rahman. This water helps the growth of a thick stunted jungle of *jand* and *kikar*. The water evaporates slowly, and for six months in the year the depressions are more or less under water. This hollow on the right of the river has its counterpart on the left, and there is another *chamb* in villages Bhaira Wiran and Khokhara studded with a thick growth of *jand*, and under water for the greater portion of the year.

**Geology.**

On both sides of the Chenab at Chiniot occurs a curious outcrop of rock of the same formation as the Kirana hills of the Shahpur District and the Shahkot and Sangla rocks in Gujranwala. "These hills are only 40 miles distant from the Salt Range, but the rocks are totally different from any that occur there, and correspond well with the character of the transition rocks of the Aravali series. They consist of strong quartzites, with associated clay slates, forming steep ridges with a north-east to south-west strike. The oldest rocks of the Salt Range are probably very much younger than the strata of Kirana." Just above Chiniot

the Chenab runs most picturesquely through a couple of gorges of these hills. A point worth noticing is that there is little or no rise in the surface of the country at the base of the rocks.

With the exception of these rocks, the whole district is an alluvial plain, much of it being of evidently quite recent formation. The oldest portion is probably the Thal, which is also the highest. The lower lying Bars are presumably a subsequent deposit, while the river valleys are of quite recent formation.

The origin of the Thal sand presents an interesting problem. Throughout the rest of the district there is no such accumulation. There are sand-dunes east of Kadirpur Bakhsha in the Vichhan, and again in Gilmala and Pirwala east of the Chenab below its junction with the Jhelum; but these are purely local, and have no doubt been formed from sand deposited in old river channels.

The most probable theory appears to be that the Ran of Cutch and the lower portion of the Indus valley have been occupied by the sea in post-tertiary times, and that the sand of the desert was derived from the shore. The accumulation of sand in a desert region is evidently due to the low rainfall and the consequent absence of streams, the effect being intensified by the porous nature of the soil. The partial distribution of the sand is no doubt due to the capricious action—not yet fully understood—of the wind. The absence of sand elsewhere than in the Thal is accounted for by the decreting action of the rivers on the hypothesis that the sands of the Bikaner desert and those of the Thal were in past ages continuous, and that the Bar tracts, lying as they do at a lower level, were subsequently deposited by fluvial action that had first eroded and carried away the sands. Subsequent decretion has carried away this new deposit where the river valleys now lie, the present riverain soil being again deposited at the level at which we now find it.

Trees—Kikar.

Among the trees of the district the *kikar (Acacia arabica)* is the most common and the most useful. It grows most luxuriantly in the Hithar villages on both the rivers, but is found in greater quantities on the Jhelum and Upper Chenab than further south. *Kikar* wood is of excellent quality, and is used for almost every agricultural purpose. More especially it is almost invariably used for the horizontal and vertical wheels, the axle of the vertical wheels and other portions of the machinery of a Persian-wheel. As a young tree it is exposed to some danger from frost, but as it ages cold has less effect. It grows wonderfully quickly, and this is the principal reason why zamindars prefer it to the

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*shisham* (*tahli*). A number of young *kikars* will be found on almost every well, scattered over the area attached, but the *shishams* will only be close round the well. The pods of the *kikar* and the loppings are eaten greedily by sheep and goats, and in years of drought the tree is hacked and pruned in a most unmerciful manner. The shade of the *kikar* is peculiarly harmful to vegetation. Nothing will grow under it. The bark is used for tanning and distilling spirits. The cypress-formed or *Kabuli kikar* (*Acacia cupressiformis*) is also found scattered over the district; it is valued less than the *kikar*. In some localities the *kikar* grows in great abundance, and it is sold very cheap for fuel. Since some years enormous quantities of such fuel have been regularly exported from Shah Nikdar and Shah Jiwana Railway Stations to Multan, Lahore and Rawalpindi.

Shisham.

The *shisham* or *tahli* (*Dalbergia sissu*) is found wherever there is cultivation, but is more abundant in the lowlands fringing the rivers than in the Uttar. The tree does not do well until its roots get down to water, and this takes place much sooner in the tract near the rivers than in the uplands. Shorkot way almost every well in the Hithar boasts a clump of *shishams*, and many are extremely fine trees. There are apparently two varieties of the *tahli*—one growing straight, and the other with the boughs drooping. The latter is in great demand for industrial purposes, and is therefore much valued by the artisans of Chiniot, Kot Isa Shah and Ahmadpur Sial. The most common use to which it is put is for making planks for doors and the legs of *charpais*. The *shisham* plantation in Rakh Sahjowal in the Jhang Tahsil on the left bank of the Jhelum produces very valuable *shisham*, and the annual income to the Forest Department runs into thousands.

Ber.

The *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) is a hardy tree and will grow anywhere, though it prefers the soil of the Hithar. It is considered unlucky to cut down a *ber*, and its fruit, when ripe, is gathered by every passer-by. The fruit is highly esteemed, and largely eaten by the poorer agriculturists. Careful housewives collect and store large quantities of the berries when the crop is a good one. The fruit has a not unpleasant rough acid taste. It ripens about March. There are several varieties. The one that grows wild is small in size, and has a rough acid taste not quite unpleasant. It is called the *kokin ber*. The ordinary *ber* and the other variety called the *dokal ber* are grafted. The fruit fetches a good price, and the trees are very carefully looked after. Each *dokal ber* tree is worth Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per annum.

Siris.

The *siris* (*Albizzia lebbek*) is not uncommon near wells, though it is, by reason of its droppings, rather a dirty tree.

Its wood is often used in building, and the tree affords a good shade. Only the *siris* with the dark wood is used for rafters.

Farash.

The *ukanh* or *farash* (*Tamarix articulata*) is not common anywhere, except near the Bar and in the Kachhi. Those in the Kachhi are of a gnarled, stunted growth, and never attain any size, except near wells, and the zamindar does not often choose to grow the *ukanh* on his cultivated lands. Wherever water collects, or the soil is better and more moist than usual, the *ukanh* is sure to be found. The wood of the *ukanh* is hard, and is used in a variety of ways.

Sohanjana.

In the Jhang Tahsil the *sohanjana*—horse-radish tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*)—is found on almost every well. The fruit is preserved and used for *chatnis* and as a pickle. The tree is pruned regularly every year until it resembles a polled willow more than anything else. In Shorkot and Chiniot this tree is found, but not so abundantly. The general impression is that the tree is losing its popularity.

Jand.

In the civil station some very fine old *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*) trees are to be seen. Elsewhere the stunted bush is usually the form in which this tree presents itself. A *jand* shrub is always a sure sign of good soil, whether in the Hithar or Uttar. It is unusual to find *jand* scrub in the Hithar, but there are a few such tracts in the southern tahsil. Like the *ukanh*, the *jand* prefers a moist, low-lying position. There is a peculiarly dense growth of *jand jangal* in the south-east corner of the Shorkot Tahsil. Here, though the surface of the soil is covered with kallar, the soil itself is good. The kallar has been washed on as a foreign substance in suspension and solution by the Ravi flood water or by the drainage, and subsequently deposited by evaporation in, or on, the soil. The best charcoal is made of *jand*, which also makes a very good firewood, and affords capital grazing to camels, sheep and goats. The *jand* clump in Chak Ganesh Das is a feature of the village, but a good many of these have quite recently been swept away by the Chenab.

Wan, Jál or Pilu.

The *wan*, *jál* or *pilu* (*Salvadora oleoides*)—for by all three names is this tree known—is found in every part of the district. Individual trees of the largest size are found in the Kachhi. There are two kinds of *jál*, the sweet and the sour, but the sour is very seldom found. The leaves of the *kaura jál* are darker in colour and longer and broader than those of the *mitha jál*. The tree is much used by cattle-thieves as a place of concealment for stolen animals. It is impossible to discover the animal, except by the closest scrutiny, and precautions are carefully taken against any movement on his part. The roots of the trees are the favourite home of the cobra. As fuel the wood is detestable. It leaves an enormous

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quantity of ash, has an extremely disagreeable smell and gives but little heat. Its leaves are the favaurite diet of camels during the first quarter of the hot weather. They act as a cooling alterative. *Pilu* is used both of the tree and the fruit. It is equally correct to speak of the *pilu* tree and of eating *pilu*, but it is incorrect to talk of eating *wan* or *jál*. The fruit is a berry which is much prized by the poorer classes. It usually ripens shortly after the 15th Jeth (1st June). Flocks are very fond of the berry also, and it is supposed to increase both the sweetness and the supply of milk. Quantities of the fruit are dried and stored. In the Kachhi and Thal it is eaten regularly, and elsewhere it is brought and sold in the cities.

Karir.

The karir bush (*Capparis aphylla*) is found alongside the *jál* in every portion of the district. The Kachhi is its favourite habitat. It affords grazing to sheep and goats, and, when hard pressed, cattle eat or chew the twigs. It bears a pinky-white flower (*bata*), and, when in blossom, the countryside assumes for a few days quite a gay appearance. The fruit (*dehla*) is but little used in this district. It is same interest, as the *ber* and *pilu* berry crop is discussed. The eaten when ripe, but the zamindars hardly talk about the crop; or, if they do, never in the same terms, or with the unripe berry is made into pickle, and also is much esteemed as a tonic (*massalah*) for horses, especially for skin eruptions. Karir wood suffers less from white ants than other indigenous timber, but it does not enjoy perfect freedom from their attacks. It is used as rafters for houses, and for the spokes of wheels on which well pots are strung.

Date-palm.

The date-palm or *khajji* (*Phœnix dactylifera*) grows luxuriantly on the banks of the Jhelum and below the junction of the Chenab and Jhelum. Above the junction there are few groves on the Chenab, and there are none in the Chiniot Tahsil. The groves at Machhiwal on the Jhelum and at Shorkot are particularly fine. The tree is a source of income to the owner as the fruit is collected for export. It needs, and receives, little attention; indeed it takes so kindly to the soil in many villages that the groves encroach on cultivated fields, and their spread has to be prevented. Previous Governments claimed a proprietary right in the palms, but the right is now restricted to the imposition of a revenue demand on the profits of the fruit; and the removal of the Government claim to the wood has resulted in a large increase in the number of the palms. The wood is used for beams, posts and water-troughs. The leaf, the leaf-stalk and the fruit-stalks are all turned to use. The chief use to which the leaf is put is the manufacture of mats, which are in very great demand by almost all classes of people in the district.

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The people are quite ignorant of palm arboriculture, with the result that some of the finest varieties of date-palms are deteriorating rapidly. The Shorkot trees are the best, and were probably first introduced by the Arabs when they came to India. *Darakh* is the best-known variety, and sells at about Rs. 60 a maund. The better varieties are generally covered in bags of date-palm leaves in order to prevent them from being injured by birds, and also to have them protected from the ill-effects of untimely rain, which is very fatal to the fruit, especially at the time when it is ripening.

Other Trees.

The *bohar* (*Ficus indica*) thrives in a wonderful way in the tract near the rivers. The *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) is found, like the *bohar*, throughout the district, but less frequently. The *bakain* (*Melia azedarach*) is found here and there alongside a well, but not often. Other less common trees are the *barna*, the *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), the *phulahi* (*Acacia modesta*), the white *siris* (*Albizzia procera*) and the *jamman* (*Eugenia jambolana*). In some of the *belas*, and more especially just above the junction of the Jhelum and Chenab, a few specimens of the *bahn* (*Populus euphratica*) are found. In Jhang the local name is *ubhan*. The mango, mulberry, peach, apple, orange, lime, pomegranate, lemon, grape, plum, guava, etc., are the fruit trees. Oranges and limes succeed very well, but the other fruits are not good. Mangoes are generally inferior, but there is one tree in village Butta Kotla which yields exceptionally good mangoes called *tota*, but the tree is visibly ageing. The Agricultural Department has agreed, however, to do some grafting. Most of the well-to-do zamindars, especially along the Jhelum and lower down along the joint river, have good mango orchards. The best-known orchard in the district is that of Mahr Haq Nawaz Dab, deceased, of Dab Kalan.

Plants—Akk.

The *akk* (*Calotropis gigantea*) can hardly be termed a useful plant, though, when reduced to great extremity, goats and camels eat the leaves. It was formerly unknown in the Bar, but was common in the riverain, especially on the Upper Chenab. With the spread of canal irrigation, it has taken a firm hold in the uplands, and grows most commonly in borrow-pits along the banks of canals, and spreads rapidly over fallow lands. Its tap roots strike very deep, and it is most difficult to eradicate. Its flowers, leaves and roots are occasionally used for medicinal purposes. The *akk* pod, when ripe, was collected for a few years very industriously for export to America, where the silky fibre was utilized in cloth-making, and the price per maund in Karachi was about Rs. 16. About forty wagons were exported even this year from Jhang ; but, as the cloth made of *akk* fibre has not proved very saleable, *akk* pods are no longer collected with zeal. The milk-like fluid of the plant proved very harmful

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to those engaged in collecting the pods. When dry, it is used as fuel, but, when ploughed down as green manure, it is said to have the power of reducing kallar, and also of minimizing to some extent the onslaught of white ants.

Buin and Khip.

*Buin* and *khip* (*Leptodmia sportum*) are common, but valueless, plants. No animal will ever eat them. They are, however, sometimes used as fuel.

Phog.

*Phog* (*Calligonum polygonœides*) comes in the same category. It is found chiefly in the Thal. It is seldom eaten by cattle. Camels are sometimes fed on *phog*.

Khar, Lana and Lani.

Of salsolaceous plants the *khar*, *lana* and *lani*, are all found in the district. There are two kinds of *lana*—*gora* and *mithar*. All four plants are excellent grazing for camels. *Khar* is the best, and *lani* the worst. From *khar* is made *barilla*, an impure carbonate of soda called in the vernacular *sajji*; some confusion as to the names of these plants arises, but in the Jhang District *sajji* is not made from what is here called *lana*, except perhaps as an adulterant of *khar*. It is grown chiefly in the Shorkot Tahsil, especially in the Kachhi. During the war it replaced chahi cultivation in some estates as it required but little outlay, and not much looking after. Once sown, the plant yields a good return for 4 or 5 years, and it can be sown without having resort to tenants, of which there is great dearth in the chahi area of the Shorkot Tahsil. Only one watering is necessary after the seed is sown. Then it grows almost barani for the rest of its life. The method of its manufacture is as follows:—

> When the plants are ripe, these are cut about 4 inches above the ground and allowed to dry. After 4 or 5 days these are collected and burnt in a dug-out pit. While the dry plants are burning, the contents of the dug-out pit are agitated by means of an iron rod. The whole then becomes a liquid mass of fire. When the pit is almost full, it is covered by earth, and is allowed to stand in this condition for 4 or 5 days, during which interval it solidifies into a blackish mass. It is then broken into pieces and taken over to the market for sale. During the process of burning water is on no account allowed to come near the thing, as otherwise the whole of the mass is spoiled and *khar* cannot be manufactured. On an average one acre yields about 8 maunds of *khar*. The cost of cutting, collecting and burning the *khar* is about Rs. 2 per acre. As *khar* sells at about Rs. 3 per maund there is a net approximate profit of Rs. 22 per acre.

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Other Plants.

*Lai*, the *jhau* of Hindustan, is found in great quantities along the river-banks. It is used to make the wattle cylinder with which *kacha* wells are usually lined. Near Jhang and Maghiana it is cut and used for firewood.

*Jawanh*, or *jawisa*, the camel-thorn, is found abundantly in the waste and fallow lands subject to inundation from the rivers. It is a rank weed, and does much harm to cultivation. The thistle *leh* is another weed that springs up in old sailab lands. *Harmal* and *bhukil*, or *bukhit*, are two weeds found throughout the district. *Harmal* grows chiefly on fallow lands, and is used as an ingredient in the simples of the countryside. *Bukhil* loves a light sandy soil, springs up with the crop and chokes it. *Kandiari*, *bhakra*, *kanu*, *nanu* and *poli* are also met with.

Sar—Munj Kana.

The plant *Saccharum munja* is so characteristic of the Chenab valley, and plays so important a part in agriculture, that it deserves separate and special notice. It is found but infrequently on the Jhelum. The Jhelum soil is too good to be left to grow *sar* only. Along the Chenab there is hardly a single village in which it is not to be seen. The area under *sar* increases as one goes south. There is more *sar* in Shorkot than in Jhang, in Jhang than in Chiniot. The leaves of *sar*, the flower stems *kana* and *tili*, the stem sheaths *munj*, are all parts of the same plant *buta*. The leaves are used for thatching houses, the *kana* reeds being bound round the edges and across to strengthen the thatch. In the cold weather they are often the only pasturage of cattle. They are also cut, chopped up and mixed like *bhusa* with grain, oil-cake or green stuff. In the early spring the grass is fired, and the cattle graze on the green shoots that quickly sprout again. Only the inferior patches of *sar* are treated thus as the plant seldom produces *munj kana* after being burnt. The dry *sar* leaf is not very fattening but it serves to keep the cattle in condition; and to have *buta* plants inside the village boundary was at one time considered a great advantage. The *kana* reeds are used for a variety of purposes: for strengthening thatch, for making chairs, couches and stools for the framework of *bhusa* stacks, *palla*, etc. The upper portion of the stem, *tili*, is the portion broken off the sheath, which is made into *munj*. The sheath of the lower portion of the stem is never so used. The *tili* is made into *sirki* and mats, and is also used for the manufacture of winwowing trays, baskets, etc. *Munj* is the most valuable of all the products of this plant. The manufacture of *munj* into rope may be seen almost any day in any jail in the Western Punjab. The ropes used in agriculture are made almost entirely of *munj*. The well ropes, the ties that attach the well pot to the rungs of the well ropes and the string portion of *charpais* are all made of *munj*. Many villages used to sell

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their *munj kana*, and large sums were realized; but now, since 10 or 12 years, *munj kana* is no longer sold in a number of villages, and *munj* is actually imported to some extent from Muzaffargarh. The zamindars say there are two kinds of *sar*—white and black. The black has a broader darker-coloured leaf, and gives the longest and stoutest *kana*. The white *sar* plant is better grazing, and produces better *munj*. It is, however, probable that they are one and the same plant under different conditions. The white *sar* is found in lighter soils than the other kind. The manufacture of *munj* ropes of all varieties is carried out extensively in Abbottpura, adjoining the Maghiana town. The *wan* manufactured there is exported to distant places like Multan and Lyallpur.

Kanh.

The *kanh* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) is only found in the moistest portions of lands adjoining the rivers. It is a most valuable pasture for buffaloes. The zamindars go so far as to say that, if there were no *kanh*, there would be no buffaloes, but *kanh* growth is now on the decrease, and, with the comparative disappearance of thick *kanh* jungle, the wild pig is also less visible. Pens are made from it. It is too valuable to be used for thatch.

Grasses.

The various grasses enumerated in the Gazetteer of 1908 *chimbar*, *damb*, *lunak*, etc.—were all Bar grasses. The district has now mainly the *taila* variety, and *dab* in the *sem*-stricken area. Here and there the *murak* is also met with, but the introduction of canal irrigation has left very little room for an extensive natural growth of grass. Where the plough is, there grass is not.

Wild Animals and Game.

The beasts of prey found in the district are the wolf, the hyena, the wild cat and the lynx. The hyena is now almost extinct. The name of *baharbilla* is applied both to the long and short-tailed wild cats. The one is the domestic animal run wild, and the other is a true lynx. The first attains a much larger size than the domestic cat, and is remarkably fast. The lynx is a stouter animal. Another animal met with, though very rarely now, is a kind of badger, a most hideous-looking creature—vernacular name, *bijju*. It is not known in the Chiniot or Shorkot Tahsil.

Ravine deer were plentiful in the Thal adjoining the Kachhi, west of Mari Shah Sakhira in the Jhang Tahsil, also near the Thal border and near the Shorkot Road Railway Station. There are no deer whatsoever in the Chiniot Tahsil.

*Pahra*, or hog-deer with branding horns, are not now met with anywhere in the district. Jackals are found in great numbers along the Chenab. Foxes are found all over the district. There are two distinct kinds—one fox is of a very light-yellow-brown colour, so as to be almost indistin-

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guishable from the colour of the ground after drought, with a curved sabre-shaped brush of a darker shade on the upper, than on the lower, side, and ending in a white tag; the second kind is very much darker in hue, and has a perfectly straight brush with a black tag. This species is more compact in form, with a stouter body than the first. Hares are found more or less all over the district. In Chiniot there are but few, and in the Vichhan they are seldom met with. The Kachhi and Thal hares are supposed to be the hardiest of all. Pig are found in the various thick *belas* on the rivers. But the country is bad for riding.

Among game birds, the bustard (*tillor*), *gurain*, *guraini*, sand-grouse (imperial and other), coulon, geese, ducks and quail are annual visitors. The larger bustard is very rare. Coulon (*kunj*) come in with the cold weather in great numbers. They are found principally in the Hithar. Geese come in later than coulon, and are particularly fond of the banks of the Jhelum and the Lower Chenab. There are very few duck, and still fewer snipe, in the district. Teal, spotted bills, mallard, white-eyes, shovellers and gadwalls are the commonest kinds. Quail are plentiful both in spring and autumn. The autumn shooting is the best, and certainly the most enjoyable. The larger sand-grouse is found in large numbers all over the district in November and December. It is quite a sight to see the flocks flying to and from the Chenab for their morning's drink. After December a fair number still remains, but not so many as before. The pin-tailed grouse has also been shot in the district, and the common sand-grouse stays all the year round. There are very few black partridges in the district. In the Shorkot Tahsil, but nowhere else, are there places where a few shots can always be got. The grey partridge is found infrequently all over the district.

Snakes.

The venomous snakes most common in the district are the *krait* (*Bungarus coeruleus*), the cobra (*Naja tripudiana*), and, especially Shorkot way, the *khapra* (*Echis carinata*). On the average of the last five years only 30 persons are reported to have died of snake-bite each year.

Fish.

Fishing is not practised generally as a profession in the district, though in the south of Shorkot fish are caught and taken to Multan and Lahore.

Climate.

The climate of Jhang does not differ from that of the remainder of the South-western Punjab. The intensely hot weather commences shortly after the 20th May. The *kikar* and *ber* trees lose all their leaves in the burning heat. There is generally a fall of rain by the 15th July. A hot wind blows more or less steadily from the south and south-west during the month of June until the advent of the mon-

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soon current is felt, and then the winds are very variable. The nights are, if not cool, at least comfortable, up to the last ten days of June, and then day and night are both equally intolerable. Jhang, after general rain, has a most pleasant climate. The thermometer falls, and there is little or none of that close, muggy atmosphere that characterizes the rain in stations with a large rainfall and moist soil. Calms are rare. If the rain ceases, as it sometimes does, or if the breaks are long, the heat becomes again intense, and hot winds have been experienced in the latter part of July. There is always a change in August in this part of the Punjab. The nights and mornings get cooler. If there is no rain in August and September, this cooling proceeds very gradually until the cold weather commences, and pankahs are abandoned about the 10th of October. With rain about the middle of September, the cold weather comes in much quicker. The cool, bright days, the frosty nights and the crisp fresh mornings of the cold weather of the Punjab proper are to be found in Jhang, as elsewhere. October and November are rainless. During the last week in December and in January and February rain usually falls. By the end of March the weather grows perceptibly warmer. April is hot and dry; May is hotter and drier.

Rainfall.

The statement below gives quinquennial averages, in inches, for each tahsil:—

| Tahsil. | 1904-05 to 1908-09. | 1909-10 to 1913-14. | 1914-15 to 1918-19. | 1919-20 to 1922-23. | Average of 19 years. | Average of selected years 1918-19 to 1922-23. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chiniot .. .. | 15·28 | 15·02 | 12·91 | 14·58 | 14·44 | 13·17 |
| Jhang .. .. | 11·80 | 11·48 | 12·50 | 9·50 | 11·44 | 8·92 |
| Shorkot.. .. | 11·88 | 8·77 | 11·02 | 9·16 | 10·26 | 8·37 |

The rainfall in the selected years shows a contraction of 1·27 in Chiniot and 2·52 inches in Jhang because in the Jhang Tahsil the monsoon is even more capricious than in the Chiniot Tahsil. The average (20 years) from October to December is three-quarters of an inch in Chiniot and only half an inch in Jhang. In Chiniot, in 11 out of 19 years examined, the monsoon rainfall was below 10 inches; and in Jhang, in 14 out of 21 years, the monsoon rainfall was below 8 inches. As regards Shorkot, where the rain-

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fall is even poorer than in Jhang, it is sufficient to note that, in 3 out of 21 years, the tahsil had less than 4 inches of rain. Mr. Abbott's remarks on the subject are as under:—

"It is obvious that, except in the most favoured localities where rain water drains into lower depressions, the fall is quite insufficient to enable the land to be ploughed and a crop sown without other assistance than from rain water; it is, however, none the less true that the rainfall is still a most important factor in agricultural conditions. Were the supply of canal water always sufficient to mature all the crops sown on canal-irrigated land, such crops would be practically independent of rainfall. The supply, however, is seldom sufficient, and rain is required, otherwise the crop is a poor one. The necessity of rain for the wells is even more marked. Should the rains fail, not only have the well cattle to be kept at work at greater strain, but, owing to the scarcity of natural fodder, more wheat or jowar, which would otherwise ripen, has to be sacrificed as fodder to keep the bullocks alive; while, at the same time, the grain does not fully develop in the ear, and on restricted areas harvested a diminished outturn per acre is obtained."

These remarks still hold good, and the unfavourable consequences of a deficient rainfall depicted in these observations, though not reflected in our records, are visible on the ground with distressing frequency.

The ranifall, in spite of its uncertain total and capricious distribution, has an important bearing on the question of yields, even on irrigated lands. What happens is that the cultivator, in the hope that there may be a timely rainfall, or that by some chance there may be more water in the canal, always extends his sowings somewhat beyond what experience and caution dictate. The average rainfall from October to May is less than 3 inches in Shorkot, only 3·17 in Jhang and 4·26 in Chiniot. Winter rains are essential for the maturing of a good rabi harvest on the river-flooded lands, but the paucity of winter rains results frequently in very low yields on sailab lands at some distance from the river.

## SECTION B.—HISTORY.

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Ancient Conditions.

The early history of what is now the Jhang District is greatly circumscribed by the fact that at no very distant date the now inhabited valleys of the Chenab and Jhelum Rivers were subject to continual inundations, in which conditions settled habitations were impossible. At this period the areas that were the Bars were probably the inhabited and cultivated portions of the country. The numerous *thehs*, or mounds, which indicated the sites of former towns and villages in the Bars, were sufficient indication of the presence of a considerable population and the frequent *nalas*, some of which have every appearance of being artificial, point to a high state of development of agriculture. As the river-levels deepened, the Bars no doubt had to be abandoned, the stoppage of floods and the increasing depth to spring-level making cultivation impossible. The higher portions of the river valleys were then occupied. High mounds were raised or chosen as the sites of villages, as much no doubt to raise the houses above flood-level as for protection against foes. These mounds, of which the principal is that at Shorkot, are dotted about the higher lands of the southern portion of the district and again occur in the Vichhan, which suffers from floods both from the Chenab and the Jhelum; but, in the north, owing to the higher level of the country above the river, such precautions against floods were unnecessary, and no mounds are found.

Alexander's Invasion.

The contraction in the riverain areas and constant changes in the actual course of the rivers makes it impossible to follow the course through the district of Alexander of Macedon, who undoubtedly passed down to the sea through the country now included in the Jhang District. The account given by Arrian of the trouble encountered at the junction of the Chenab and Jhelum Rivers could not have materialized from modern conditions in the fertile brain of the most imaginative of writers*—

> "He prosecuted his voyage down the river Hydaspes† which he never found less than twenty furlongs wide." "He...............came to the place where the Hydaspes flows into the river Acesines‡; and, the banks being close and the channel narrow where these two rivers join, the current is by that means extremely rapid, and the pro-

* Arrian's "Anabasis," book VI, chapters 4 and 5, Rook's translation (1814).

†The Jhelum. The river is known locally as the Vehat-Vidasta, the name which was converted by the Greeks into Hydaspes.

‡The Chenab.

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digious eddies caused by the rebounding waters make such a loud noise as is heard in places at a vast distance." "Some vessels indeed, of a round form, which happened to be drawn in, received no other damage besides the extreme fright of the crews they contained, and immediately continued their course; but the long ships, whose sides were not so strong as to endure the force of the contending waves, received much more harm in the conflict, and especially the biremes, whose lower bank of oars was but little above the surface of the water, for, when they were hurried with a full broadside into the eddy, and could not lift up their oars, they were broken by the fury of the waves; many of them were shattered in this manner; two were dashed in pieces against the other, and most of the soldiers who were on board perished. But when the channel began to open, the stream to run smoother and the eddies to be less violent, Alexander caused his fleet to steer towards the shore on the right hand, where was the best shelter, it being a sort of bay, which a rock made by shooting out into the river*."

Alexander is stated by Arrian to have been in full march for the Ganges when he heard "that certain free Indians and Kathaeans were resolved to give him battle if he attempted to lead his army thither." In consequence, he changed the previous direction of his march and proceeded towards Sangla Hill, round the identification of which this Sangla controversy has raged, which, though formerly in the Jhang District, has long been transferred to Gujranwala. These Kathaeans mentioned by Arrian have been identified with the Jat clan of Kathias, who own villages in the south-east corner of the Shorkot Tahsil, though their principal location is in the neighbouring villages of the Montgomery District. The identification, however, is of somewhat doubtful character.

16th Century.

The first tangible facts concerning the district are gained from Babar's "Memoirs."

In the year A.D. 1504-05, when Babar passed through the Khaibar Pass and advanced on Peshawar, he wrote—

"The Government of Bhera, Khushab and Chenab was held by Sayyid Ali Khan. He read the *Khutba* in the name of Iskandar Bahlol and was subject to him. Being alarmed

*Curtius has a similar story, book IX, chapters 4, 8 and 11, but in addition, mentions a citadel at the confluence.

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at my inroad, he abandoned the town of Bhera, crossed the river Behat (Vehat is still the local name for the Jhelum) and made Sirkot (Shorkot), a place in the district of Bhera, his capital. After a year or two, the Afghans having conceived suspicions against Sayyid Ali on my account, he became alarmed at their hostility, and surrendered his country to Daulat Khan, who was governor of Lahore. Daulat Khan gave Bhera to his eldest son Ali Khan, by whom it was now (1519) held." Ali Khan and his father were governors under the Lodi dynasty of Delhi, then represented by Ibrahim Lodi, the last of his line. Shartly before the above passage, Babar speaks of the country of Bhera, Khushab, Chenab and Chiniot as having been long in the possession of the Turks, and ruled over by the family of Timur Beg and his adherents and dependants ever since his invasion of India in 1398. The matter of most interest to the historian of Jhang is the locality and limits of these countries. Where was the Chenab country? Is the Shirkot, where Sayyid Ali Khan fled, the Shorkot of to-day? If so, how could Babar write of it as being in the district of Bhera, for the Khushab country must have intervened? Mr. Steedman was inclined to identify Shirkot with Shorkot, and to place the Chenab country south of Chiniot and Khushab. Whether this is right or wrong, Jhang and Sials were not of sufficient importance to be mentioned at the commencement of the 16th century A.D. They remained equally unknown and unnoticed during the two centuries that elapsed between Babar's first invasion and the accession to the throne of Mohammad Shah in A.D. 1720.

It was not until the stirring times during which the dynasty of the Mughals tottered and fell, the half-century that witnessed the rise of the Sikhs and the Mahrattas and the devestating inroads of Ahmad Shah, that the Sials can be said to have been even temporarily independent. Previous to this period, the country was probably held by detached settlers of older date: in Jhang and Shorkot by the Nauls, Bhangus, Mangans, Marals and Dabs, whom the Sials overpowered, and in Chiniot by stronger clans of Lalis, Harals, Bhattis and Nissowanas, whom they never succeeded in subduing. The country was dominated usually from Bhera, and sometimes from Multan. The collection of revenue from a nomad population inhabiting the fastnesses of the Bar and the deserts of the Thal could never have been easy, and was probably seldom attempted.

Rise of the Sials.

What is known of the history of the Sials with whom the district has been for generations identified has been compiled from the "History of the Sials" by Maulvi Nur Mohammad, Chela of Wasu Astana, Griffin's "Punjab

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Chiefs" and the local stories and traditions. The Sials are descended from Rai Shankar, a Panwar Rajput—a resident of Dharanagar, between Allahabad and Fatehpur. A branch of the Panwars had previously emigrated from their native country to Jaunpur, and it was there that Rai Shankar was born. One story has it that Rai Shankar had three sons—Seu, Teu and Gheu—from whom have descended the Sials of Jhang, the Tiwanas of Shahpur and the Ghebas of Pindi Gheb. Another tradition states that Sial was the only son of Rai Shankar, and that the ancestors of the Tiwanas and Ghebas were only collateral relations of Shankar and Sial. On the death of Rai Shankar, we are told that great dissensions arose among the members of the family, and his son Sial emigrated, during the reign of Ala-ud-Din Ghori, to the Punjab. It was about this time that many Rajput families emigrated from the provinces of Hindustan to the Punjab, including the ancestors of the Kharals, Tiwanas, Ghebas, Chaddhars and Panwar Sials. It was the fashion in those days to be converted to the Muhammadan religion by the eloquent exhortations of the sainted Bawa Farid of Pakpattan, and accordingly we find that Sial in his wanderings came to Pakpattan; and there renounced the religion of his ancestors. The saint blessed him, and prophesied that *his son's seed* should reign over the tract between the Jhelum and Chenab Rivers. This prediction was not very accurate. Bawa Farid died about 1264-65. Sial and his followers appear to have wandered to and fro in the Rechna and Jech Doabs for some time before they settled down with some degree of permanency on the right bank of the Jhelum. It was during this unsettled period that Sial married one of the women of the country, Sohag, daughter of Bhai Khan Mekan of Sahiwal in the Shahpur District, and is also said to have built a fort at Sialkot while a temporary resident there. At their first settlement in this district the Sials occupied the tract of country lying beween Mankera in the Thal and the river Jhelum east and west, and from Khushab on the north to what is now called the Garh Maharaja *ilaka* on the south. Mankera is said to have been founded by Manak, and Amowani, now called Haidarabad, by Amo, sons of Diraj. The tomb of Chuchak, a leading man of the Kohli branch, is at Kotli Bakir Shah, and Maggun, the ancestor of the Maghianas, emigrated to Maghiana from Lohabhir.

Mal Khan.

About the year 1462 Mal Khan, ninth in descent from Sial, founded Jhang Sial on the banks of the Chenab. The old town of Jhang was situated west of the tomb of Nur Shah, south-west of the modern town, and was subsequently carried away by the river. There are still some traces of the

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old town to be seen. Mr. Monckton wrote of Mal Khan: "He was the first of a race of rulers, who, under the title of Khan, exercised an extensive sway over the neighbouring countries, till the rising fortune of the Sikhs, guided by the genius of Ranjit Singh, successively absorbed all the minor principalities within the territory of the five rivers." But Mr. Monckton much overestimated the power and influence of the Sials before the reign of Walidad Khan. At this period the throne of Delhi was occupied by the Lodis, and this part of the Punjab was included in the Governments of Chiniot, Shorkot and Khushab. There were, however, no resident governors, and the Sials paid in their revenue to the Nauls, who were the dominant tribe in the country round Jhang. Mal Khan, after the foundation of Jhang, visited Lahore and obtained the farm of the Jhang revenues from the governor. Another account is that he met the governor at Chiniot. Mal Khan belonged to the Chuchkana branch of the Sials. He was succeeded by his eldest son Daulat Khan who was killed near the Thal while repelling a Baloch raid. His tomb is still to be seen at Wasu Astana. The chieftainship descended to his son Ghazi Khan, whose first act was to revenge his father's death and inflict severe punishment on the Baloches. He built a fort on the banks of the Jhelum a short distance above its junction with the Chenab, where the village of Chauntra now stands. It is related that Ghazi Khan was the first Sial chief who established a standing army. The next prince was Jalal Khan, son of Ghazi Khan. He appears to have been deficient in ability as a governor, and unable to restrain his unruly tribesmen. The minor chiefs of Khiwa and Paharpur now first appear on the scene. Rashidpur was founded by Jalal Khan's son Rashid, and Paharpur by Pahar Khan, a nephew of Jalal Khan, who had quarrelled with his uncle and set up an independent chiefship. Pahar Khan treacherously slew his uncle while on a visit to him made with the object of effecting a reconciliation. He was succeeded by his son Rashid Khan, who abdicated in favour of his son Firoz Khan. Firoz Khan's first enterprise was to exact retribution for his grandfather's murder. His brother Kabir Khan collected the youth of Jhang and took by storm the fort of Paharpur. All the descendants of Pahar Khan who were taken were put to the sword. The remnant that escaped founded the fort of Gilmala, about 15 miles to the south-west of Jhang. After this exploit Kabir Khan and Firoz Khan ruled jointly, and, when Firoz Khan died, his brother ascended the throne. The next chief was Jahan Khan. The eight sons of Jahan Khan were superseded, and their cousin Ghazi Khan obtained the chieftainship. Ghazi Khan lost his sight, and abdicated in favour of his

*Margin notes: Daulat Khan. — Ghazi Khan. — Jalal Khan. — Rashid Khan. — Firoz Khan. — Kabir Khan. — Jahan Khan. — Ghazi Khan.*

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Sultan Mahmud.

son Sultan Mahmud, between whom and the Kharals there was constant hostility. The story told at page 510 of the "Punjab Chiefs" does not agree with the account given by Maulvi Nur Muhammad. Prince Maujuddin stopped at Kamalia on his way to Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan. He was at the time leading an expedition to punish some rebellious Baloches. Saadatyar Khan, the Kharal chief, complained to the prince of the conduct of the Sials and their leader Sultan Mahmud. The prince ordered Sultan Mahmud to be thrown into confinement, but deferred enquiry into the charges until his return from the frontier. The nobleman who was deputed to arrest Sultan Mahmud and take him to Multan was so pleased with his manners and address that he interceded with Maujuddin for him. The prince then sent for Sultan Mahmud, but Saadatyar Khan, fearing that the true cause of enmity between himself and the Sial chief would leak out and the groundless nature of his accusation be exposed, intercepted the messenger and beguiled him into adding to his message the advice that it was Sultan Mahmud's best policy to make friends with the Kharal and give him his sister in marriage. The Sial was so exasperated at his proposal that he then and there killed the messenger with his fists and was himself slain in the mêlée that ensued. All this took place at Multan for Sultan Mahmud's tomb is there. Sultan Mahmud left no children, and was succeeded by his brother Lal Khan, whose mother was a prostitute. He was taunted by Saadatyar Khan for this taint in his ancestry, and in revenge he plundered up to the walls of Kamalia, and ravaged the Kharal country. Lal Khan died childless, and was succeeded by his brother Mahram Khan, of whom nothing is known. He met his death at the hands of a herdsman, who shot him in mistake for a robber, and his son Walidad reigned in his stead.

Lal Khan.

Mahram Khan.

Walidad Khan.

Walidad Khan was by far the most able chieftain that ever ruled the Sials. His talent for civil administration was only equalled by his skill and success as a military leader Under his beneficent rule a rude people first learnt what justice was; severe punishments and rigorous enforcement of the track law put a stop to crime: a moderate assessment of land revenue resulted in an extension of cultivation, and the construction of a number of wells that now seems fabulous; while the kingdom of the Sials advanced to limits that it never knew before, and has never reached since. When Walidad Khan succeeded his father, the boundaries of his kingdom were most narrow. Within a few miles of the Jhang Fort to the north lay lands that acknowledged the sway of the Mahni chief of Khiwa. Southward another and more powerful chief, a Nithrana Sial, with his headquarters at Mirak Sial, 26 miles from Jhang, ruled over the country from Shorkot

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to within 12 or 15 miles of Jhang. In the Vichhan was the independent chief of Massan, a Sahibana Sial, whose territory marched with that of the Bhairo Khokhars to the north and with the villages of the Shah Jiwana *ilaka*, subject to the Sayyid Latif Shah, a descendant of Pir Fateh Khan, on the north-east. Beyond the Sayyid came the lands of the Rihan chief of Kalowal. Across the Chenab, Rashidpur was the seat of the Sial chiefs, sprung from the same stock as Walidad, and whom he never in the height of his power regarded as other than allies. Eastward the sovereignty of the Bar was disputed by the Kharals, represented by the Kamalia chief. The relation in which these chiefs stood to the ruling power in the first quarter of the 18th century is not clear, but this much appears: that they were independent of the Jhang Sials, and probably paid (or often did not pay) their revenue direct to the governors of Chiniot and Multan. As was the custom, as his ancestor Mal Khan had done with the Nauls, so did Walidad Khan with these neighbouring chiefs of Khiwa, Massan, Shorkot, Mirak and Kamalia. He first obtained from the Lahore governor the right to collect their revenue or tribute, and his next step was to make them subject to himself. His first object was secured by stratagem. The Delhi empire was fast hastening to its dissolution; and, when the time came for payment of revenue, Walidad pretended to be ill, and delayed payment. At the same time, he contrived to have hints conveyed to the neighbouring chiefs that he was a defaulter only because the Government of the day was too weak to enforce the collection of its dues. The rival chiefs fell into the snare and refused payment. No sooner had they thus publicly thrown off the yoke than Walidad Khan repaired to Chiniot and paid in his revenue. The Delhi governor complained of the conduct of the other chiefs, and Walidad at once offered to pay up their revenue also if their countries were made over to him. His offer was accepted. A small force of cavalry was deputed to assist him, and Walidad then sent for the chiefs, who obeyed the summons. They were thrown into prison for a short time, but were subsequently released and granted service *jagirs*. The subjection of these chiefs was followed by the reduction of the Sayyid ruler of Rajoa, Latif Shah, and of the Khokhars of Mari and Bhairo. An invasion of the Baloches of Sahiwal in aid of the Khokhars was also repelled with loss by his general, Sharif Khan Aliana; Izzat Bakhsh Rihan was his deputy in Kalowal. It is not known how Walidad Khan acquired the Kalowal *ilaka*, but most probably he obtained it as a portion of the Chiniot Province. The governorship of the Chiniot Province was next bestowed upon the loyal (for he never professed himself other than the slave of the Delhi empire) and fortunate Sial chief. His supremacy was now acknowledged over the whole

of the country included in the district of Jhang as it at present exists, together with large slices of the neighbouring districts of Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan. He died in 1747 at Sodra, near Wazirabad, while in attendance on Maharaja Kaura Mal, the governor of Multan.

Inayatulla Khan.

His successor, Inayatulla Khan, was his nephew, and had also married his daughter. This chief was little inferior as an administrator to his uncle, and in military genius was probably more than his equal. He is said to have fought and won 22 battles. He reigned 40 years, from 1747 to 1787. Able as he was, he could not stem the resistless wave of Sikh success, and at his death the Sial ascendancy was clearly on the wane. Amid encroachments of the Bhangi Sardars from the north, inroads from Multan on the south, successive raids by the plundering freebooters that accompanied Ahmad Shah's invasions, attacks by the Baloches and Tiwanas and disunion and dissensions among the Sials themselves, it was no easy matter to steer the ship of Sial rule safely into haven. We have more facts about Inayatullah Khan's reign than any other. At the commencement he associated his brother-in-law Shahadat Khan with him in the chieftainship. They sat on one throne, sheathed their swords in one scabbard and ate and drank together, and, in a word, rivalled in their friendship the most renowned examples afforded by antiquity. This fraternal affection did not last long. A quarrel took place. Shahadat Khan left Jhang and withdrew to Kadirpur. He got an army together there and marched upon Jhang. After crossing the Chenab he was met at Sultanpur by Inayatulla Khan, and was there defeated and slain. Meanwhile, an Afghan named Din Muhammad had seized upon Mari beyond Kot Isa Shah, but Inayatulla, after disposing of Shahadat Khan, marched against the invader and defeated and drove him out of the Jhang territory. The Sials of Rashidpur had now become powerful, and were noted for their turbulence and bravery. To punish them for some disobedience, Inayatulla obtained the aid of some Durrani horsemen from the governor of the day, and harried their lands. In return for this, forty horsemen of the Sials of Rashidpur gave the chief a taste of their quality by taking him prisoner at Jhang, and carrying him off under the eyes of his army to Rashidpur. They kept him in confinement in the castle of Sat in the Thal for some six months. Apparently, neither during this, nor the previous, reign had the rule of the Sials extended very far down the right bank of the Chenab for among Inayatulla's achievements are reckoned his defeat of the two Sikhs who were the sub-governors of Islamabad and the annexation of their charge. This incensed the governor of Multan, and an ambuscade was laid by Inayatulla while on a visit to Shorkot. He, how-

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ever, got word of the plan from the Sarganas of Kund Sargana, and, collecting an army of Kathias and Kamlana, Rajbana and Sargana Sials, defeated the Multan troops with great slaughter at Kotla Afghanan close by Shorkot. At one time Inayatulla found it politic to pay Malik Sher Tiwana blackmail as the cheapest way of protecting the outlying *pargana* of Mari. Subsequently, thinking himself strong enough, he discontinued the payment. Sher Khan then assembled his clan, and, driving the Sials out of Khai, a few miles north of the present district boundary on the right bank of the Jhelum, laid siege to Kot Langar, now Thatti Langar, just inside the present boundary. Here Inayatulla met and defeated the Tiwana force. Both sides are said to have had some Sikh chiefs as auxiliaries. At another period the Sial chief defeated and subdued the Baloches of Haidarabad in the Thal. He also took the fort of Uch founded by a Belot Sayyid who had settled in the Kachhi during his reign. It was in this reign that the Bhangi Sardars first made their power felt. About 1760 Hari Singh ravaged Jhang and imposed a tribute. About 1778 Inayatulla ceased to pay tribute, and recaptured Chiniot, but it had apparently again fallen into the hands of the Bhangis before his death. It is related of Inayatulla that he met Jahan Khan, the grandfather of Dost Muhammad Khan of Kabul, while on his way back from Hindustan, who asked for one of his sisters in marriage. There were three or four unmarried, but the proud Sial sent word to Bhawani Das, his Diwan, to have them all married at once, and declined the proferred alliance on the ground that he had no sisters unmarried.

Sultan Mahmud.

Inayatulla died in 1787, and was succeeded by his imbecile son Sultan Mahmud, whose weakness only served to set off the great force of character possessed by his wife Mussammat Niamat Khatun, the daughter of Shahadat Khan. Manh Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, nourished designs on Jhang, but the army collected by Mussammat Niamat Khatun was so formidable that he postponed his invasion. Shortly after,

Sahib Khan.

Sahib Khan, half-brother of Sultan Mahmud, who was constantly endeavouring to dethrone Sultan Mahmud, sought assistance from Manh Singh, and was promised aid: but the promise was not carried out as Timur Shah was advancing on Multan. Finally, Sahib Khan obtained an entry to Jhang by treachery, and, with 85 men only at his back, captured the fort and put Mussammat Niamat Khatun and Bhawani Das, the Diwan, to death. Sultan Mahmud was absent from Jhang and marched against the usurper, but he was inveigled to a meeting, seized and imprisoned at the fort of Chauntra, and shortly afterwards Sahib Khan put him to death. Sahib Khan was himself assassinated at a marriage feast a few months after. Sahib Khan left a son

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Kabir Khan.

Ahmad Khan.

by a woman of the prostitute class, who died three years after at Uch; his successor was Kabir Khan of the line of Jahan Khan, who married Sahib Khan's widow, the daughter of Umar Khan Sial. After a peaceful and uneventful rule—the calm preceding the storm—he was dethroned by, or abdicated in favour of, his son Ahmad Khan, the last of the Sial Khans. This was in 1801. Kabir Khan fled to Uch, where he was besieged unsuccessfully for two months by Ahmad Khan. When the siege was raised, Kabir Khan fled to Rangpur, where he died. Seven months after the accession of Ahmad Khan, Ranjit Singh laid siege to and took Chiniot, then held by Jassa Singh, the son of Karam Singh Dulu, a chief of the Bhangi confederacy. It is difficult to glean any clear account of the varying fortunes of Chiniot between the death of Walidad Khan and its capture by Ranjit Singh, but the town seems to have been held almost continuously by Bhangi Sardars. After making himself master of Chiniot, Ranjit Singh turned towards Jhang, but Ahmad Khan bought him off by agreeing to pay Rs. 70,000 a year and a mare. The first instalment was sent through Fateh Singh Kalianwala. Ahmad Khan paid the tribute for two or three years, and then in Sambat 1862 (A.D. 1805-06) the Maharaja again invaded Jhang with a large army. The Sial chief again endeavoured to stop the Sikh advance by a payment of *nazrana*, but his offers were rejected. Jhang was invested, and after some hard fighting the town and fort were captured. Ahmad Khan fled to Multan, where he found an asylum with Muzaffar Khan, who granted him an allowance of Rs. 25 a day. From Jhang the Maharaja crossed the Chenab and exacted Rs. 3,000 as *nazrana* from the Sayyid ruler of Uch. Thence the Sikh leader turned south and marched on Multan, and his progress was only stopped within a short distance of the city by a payment of Rs. 70,000. Jhang, with the exception of the Vichhan, was made over on farm to the Sikh chief Fateh Singh Kalianwala, the Vichhan tract being entrusted to Dayal Singh and Fateh Singh Lamah. Fateh Singh appointed Dal Singh as his sub-governor. The following year Ahmad Khan, with the assistance of a Pathan force given him by the Nawab of Multan, made an effort to recover his kingdom. He captured Shorkot, and, having established his authority in the southern portion of Jhang, he advanced on the capital, only to retire on the arrival of Fateh Singh with a force. He next crossed the Chenab and took refuge in the Uch Fort, where he was pursued by Fateh Singh. There they came to terms, and Fateh Singh restored what portion of Jhang he held to Ahmad Khan on his agreeing to pay an annual rent of Rs. 70,000. Ahmad Khan was reinstated, and shortly after drove out the Sikh governors of the Vichhan. The

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next ten years were passed in peace and quietness. Ranjit Singh was too fully engaged on other expeditions to give any attention to the affairs of Jhang. In 1810 the Maharaja had made an unsuccessful attack on Multan, and on his way back to Lahore he visited his chagrin on Ahmad Khan, who had accompanied him as his feudatory, and whom he suspected of favouring the Multan nawab. He threw him into confinement, and carried him away to Lahore. The government of Jhang was entrusted to Lala Sujan Rai. Ahmad Khan's eldest son Inayat Khan fled to Haidarabad in the Thal, where he was followed by Nang Sultan, the fakir ruler of Uch. Sujan Rai then took possession of Uch. Eventually Ahmad Khan was released from prison and granted a *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 at Mirowal in the Amritsar District on Inayat Khan, his son, being made over to the Maharaja as a hostage. Ahmad Khan died in 1820 on his way back from Multan at Ali Khanana, and was buried at Jhang. His son Inayat Khan succeeded to his father's allowance and *jagirs*, and was killed in 1838 near Rasulpur, fighting on the side of Diwan Sawan Mal against Raja Gulab Singh. Ismail Khan, the younger brother of Inayat Khan, went to Lahore on the death of his brother in the hope of obtaining a grant of succession to his brother's *jagir*. But, owing to the machinations of Gulab Singh, the *jagir* was confiscated, and all that he got was an allowance of Rs. 100 a month. He remained at Lahore for five years, and then his pension was discontinued. He then returned to Jhang, and lived there in great poverty on an allowance of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a day granted him by Diwan Sawan Mal until the Multan rebellion and the annexation of the Punjab.

Sikh Revenue Farmers.

The subsequent history of the family is given in section C of this chapter.

The names of the persons who farmed the revenue of the Jhang Province under the Sikhs from 1816 to 1848 are given below. It must be remembered that the province included the *talukas* of Pindi Bhattian (Gujranwala), Faruka (Shahpur) and Sayyid Wala (Montgomery), and excluded those of Kalowal (since transferred from Shahpur) and Garh Maharaja and Ahmadpur (formerly in Muzaffargarh):—

| Year. | Farmer. | Contract money. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| 1816 .. .. | Sajan Rai .. .. .. | 3,75,000 |
| 1817 .. .. | Sukh Dyal .. .. .. | 4,00,000 |
| 1818-19 .. .. | Jowala Singh .. .. | 4,00,000 |

| Year. | Farmer. | Contract money. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| 1820 .. .. | Sukh Dyal .. .. .. | 4,10,000 |
| 1821 .. .. | Sahib Ditta and Sham Singh .. | 4,00,000 |
| 1822 .. .. | Sham Singh, Jowala Das and Lila Ram. | 4,20,000 |
| 1823 .. .. | Jassa Singh, Daulat Ram and Sham Singh. | 3,25,000 |
| 1824 .. .. | Bakar and Jalla Bharwana .. | 4,40,000 |
| 1825 .. .. | Sham Singh and Abdur Rahman .. | 4,35,000 |
| 1826 .. .. | Afzal Khan and Jowahir Singh .. | 4,40,000 |
| 1827 .. .. | Jiwand Singh .. .. | 3,40,000 |
| 1828 .. .. | Attar Singh and Bhola Nath .. | 4,45,000 |
| 1829 .. .. | Dal Singh and Devi Bakhsh .. | 4,55,000 |
| 1830 .. .. | Dal Singh .. .. .. | 4,56,000 |
| 1831 .. .. | Ram Kaur of Jhang .. .. | 4,67,000 |
| 1832-44 .. .. | Diwan Sawan Mal .. .. | 4,35,000 |
| 1845-47 .. .. | Diwan Mul Raj .. .. | 4,35,000 |
| 1847-48 .. .. | Rallia Ram .. .. .. | 5,00,000 |

Too much credit should not be attached to the figures. The amount of revenue shown includes the *chabutra* tax, and is an approximation on returns furnished by kanungos.

The result of Sawan Mal's administration, the welfare of the district, is discussed in chapter III-C. An account of Sawan Mal and of his successor Mul Raj are given in chapter II of the "Multan District Gazetteer." During the period of Sikh rule in Jhang the Kalowal *ilaka* of the district was included in the province of Bhera, and was held in farm for many years by Raja Gulab Singh, the severity of whose exactions were such that his name was execrated. Garh Maharaja and Ahmadpur were part of the Multan Province at this period.

**Annexation.**

Before the treaty of Bhairowal, the British Government undertook to maintain the authority of the Lahore Darbar, and to administer the affairs of the Punjab during the minority of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh. Officers from the Company's service were selected to carry out a summary settlement of the land revenue. The Jhang District, with the exception of the Garh Maharaja and Ahmadpur *ilakas*, had been occupied in 1846 by the darbar during the contest

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between the Lahore Government and Mul Raj ; and, when peace was made, it was retained, although it had previously formed a portion of the Multan Province, and been held by Sawan Mal. The two excepted *ilakas*, however, continued to form a part of the territory held by Mul Raj. Upon the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the whole district became British territory.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the "Punjab Mutiny Report":—

"Jhang is a wild rural district, chiefly in the Bar above described, and tenanted by the wild races of whom mention has just been made. The population is comparatively scanty. The treasury guard was a company of the 16th Native Infantry Grenadiers. It was a mere hindrance ; and, at the request of Captain Hawes, officiating Deputy Commissioner, was withdrawn to its headquarters at Lahore, where it was disarmed. Two parties of mutineers were destroyed in the district—one numbering 10 men of the 14th Native Infantry ; the second, the party of the 9th Irregular Cavalry. The villagers rendered good service in tracking this last detachment ; but, when on the 17th September the Bar tribes rose, the villages of this district maintained but a doubtful neutrality. Communication between Jhang and Lahore were cut off. For some time great anxiety was felt at Lahore as to what had occurred there. It was known that many of the minor police stations had been rifled, and that the tribes around were all in rebellion. In a few days, however, Captain Hockin's force of 250, of the 17th Irregular Cavalry, was thrown into the disturbed region ; it was supported by a party of the Leiah and Gujranwala new levies, while Major Chamberlain, with a force from Multan, advanced on Jhang from the south. Mr. McMahon, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was sent out to Kot Kamalia in the Gugera District with a party of police horse ; but it had been pillaged before his arrival, and he was soon after recalled by Captain Hawes. Lieutenant Lane, Assistant Commissioner, had command of the Leiah levy ; while Captain Hawes joined Major Chamberlain's force and remained with it as Civil Officer till the defeat of the rebels at Kamalia some time after. After Captain Hawes' return to Jhang, Lieutenant Lane was detached to Shorkot, where he did excellent service in apprehending rebels and seizing their cattle."

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Disturbances of 1915.

It is not necessary to refer to the disturbances that brought the Kachhi tract of the Shorkot Tahsil into prominence in 1915. During the war a few people took to looting, but the rising was quickly suppressed. One prominent zamindar had to be deported to Hissar, and the situation was easily controlled. The unfortunate part of the whole deplorable affair was that the rioters indulged in burning the account books of money-lenders ; and, in the quite natural subsequent processes, could not determine by enquiry the debts due to individuals whose account books had been burnt. Some debts were included, though really they had never existed. The general impression in the tract is that a number of people were terrorized to admit debts either in excess of what they were, or even in some cases where no debt existed previously. The information is that some of these debts, however, still have not been liquidated, and impoverishment in the tract is marked. It was in these disturbances that the Baloches, who had been given zaildari, lost that zaildari, which went to Sayyids.

First Tahsil Divisions and Talukas.

On annexation, the old fiscal divisions of the Sikhs were to a certain extent retained within the tahsil boundaries. The old tahsils were three, besides the *peshkari* of Uch. Chiniot was much the same as it is now, *minus* the villages that came over from Shahpur. Tahsil Jhang lay on the left bank of the Chenab and included the country from the Chiniot boundary down to the Ravi and also the lowest portion of the Vichhan known as the Massan *taluka*. West of the Chenab was the *peshkari* of Uch, bounded by the Garh Maharaja *ilaka* on the south and extending up the right bank of the Jhelum to a few miles beyond Machhiwal. The Kadirpur Tahsil contained the remaining country on the right bank of the Jhelum and between the rivers from the Massan *taluka* to the Shahpur boundary. The sub-division into *talukas* was as follows in the old tahsils:—

| Chiniot. | Jhang. | Kadirpur. | Uch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sipra. | Wara. | Mari. | Chauntra. |
| Chiniot. | Jhang. | Kot Shakir. | Uch. |
| Kurk. | Gilmala. | Kot Isa Shah. | Nekokara. |
| Bhawana. | Shorkot. | Kadirpur. | |
| Kalowal. | Massan. | Bharmi Wara. | |
| Ahmadnagar. | | Shah Jiwana. | |
| Lalian. | | Bhattian. | |

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Subsequent changes of boundary have been detailed in chapter I-A (*b*). In 1861 an important administrative reform took place and the tahsils of Kalowal (then transferred to the district from Shahpur) and Kadirpur were given up, and that of Shorkot constituted. The existing division of the district into the three tahsils of Chiniot, Jhang and Shorkot dates from this period.

Legends—Hir and Ranjha.

Just north of the civil station of Jhang, east of the road to Chiniot, is an ancient square tomb half-roofed with an unfinished dome which reaches little more than a foot above the spring of the arch. This is Hir's tomb, and the grave within is the grave of Hir, the heroine of the love-story of Hir and Ranjha, one version of which is given in Swynnerton's "Romantic Tales from the Punjab." The story is common to the Muhammadan Rajput tribes of the North Punjab, but the version given in the above volume is peculiarly a Sial legend. Hir is a Chuchkana Siāl of the family which subsequently raised the Sials to its position of prominence, and her father is given as Mahr Chuchak himself. It is less certain who Ranjha was, and the Khera tribe, into which Hir was betrothed, is not identifiable among the tribes of the district. The fair held at the tomb on the 1st Magh is exceedingly popular with the womenfolk, and the following remark made by Swynnerton* is to the point: "The women of the Punjab find in the story of Hir and Ranjha an expression of that reasonable liberty of action to which they vainly aspire, and a triumphant vindication of the inalienable rights of their sex of which centuries of wrong and oppression have deprived them."

Sahiban and Mirza.

Another love-story, also included in Swynnerton's collection, closely connected with the Sials, is that of Sahiban and Mirza. The local traditions mention the lady's name first in both these legends. Sahiban was the daughter of Raja Khiwa of Jhang, who was probably the Mahni Sial of that name who founded the village Khiwa, 12 miles north of Jhang on the road to Chiniot. Mirza was a Kharal of the Ravi, but no trace of the Chandan tribe, to a member of which Tahr Khan Sahiban was betrothed, now exists, except possibly in the name of Chiniot. On the west of Khiwa village will be found with some trouble a shrine which is, according to the local story, the place of Mirza's vow, to which he took Sahiban on his flight with her from her father's house. The Mahnis, however, have long ago lost Khiwa; and the Bharwanas, who now own it, are not communicative on the subject of the Mahni story.

Raja Risalu.

The Risalu legend is ascribed by Swynnerton to the Sial tribe through the connection of the hero with Sialkot and

*Introduction.

his descent from Raja Salivahan of that place. The absence, however, of any definite connection of the Jhang Sials with Sialkot is against this view; and the Sials of Sialkot were probably either a totally different clan, or a branch which separated in early times and migrated north, while the Jhang branch went west. There is little trace of the Risalu legend itself in the Jhang District.

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List of District Officers.

The following is a list of the Deputy Commissioners who have held charge of the district since annexation:—

| From | To | Names. |
|---|---|---|
| May 1849 .. .. | February 1850 .. | G. W. Hamilton. |
| March 1850 .. .. | February 1851 .. | J. Clarke. |
| March 1851 .. ... | January 1853 .. | G. W. Hamilton. |
| February 1853 .. | March 1853 .. | J. W. Bristow. |
| April 1853 .. .. | January 1857 .. | H. Monckton. |
| February 1857 .. | March 1858.. .. | H. S. Hawes. |
| April 1858 .. .. | December 1858 .. | C. P. Elliot. |
| January 1859 .. | April 1859 .. .. | W. G. Davies. |
| May 1859 .. .. | July 1859 .. .. | A. Levien. |
| August 1859.. .. | May 1861 .. .. | W. E. Blyth. |
| June 1861 .. .. | August 1861 .. | F. Macnaughten. |
| September 1861 .. | October 1862 .. | W. B. Jones. |
| November 1862 .. | December 1862 .. | W. M. Lane. |
| January 1863 .. | March 1863 .. | W. E. Blyth. |
| April 1863 .. .. | March 1864 .. | H. D. Dwyer. |
| April 1864 .. .. | April 1866 .. .. | W. M. Lane. |
| May 1866 .. .. | 17th May 1870 .. | R. J. D. Ferris. |
| 18th May 1870 .. | 25th August 1873 .. | G. E. Wakefield. |
| 26th August 1873 .. | 21st September 1875 .. | T. W. Talbort. |
| 22nd September 1875 .. | 2nd December 1875 .. | A. Harcourt. |
| 3rd December 1875 .. | 1st March 1876 .. | T. W. Talbort. |
| 2nd March 1876 .. | 20th January 1878 .. | A. Harcourt. |
| 21st January 1878 .. | 7th March 1880 .. | G. M. Ogilvie. |

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| From | To | Names. |
|---|---|---|
| 8th March 1880 .. | 13th January 1882 .. | R. Bartholomew. |
| 14th January 1882 .. | 8th May 1882 .. | M. Macauliffe. |
| 9th May 1882 .. | 10th March 1884 .. | R. Bartholomew. |
| 11th March 1884 .. | 13th August 1884 .. | R. Clarke. |
| 14th August 1884 .. | 20th September 1885 .. | M. L. Dames. |
| 21st September 1885 .. | 24th May 1886 .. | L. Dane. |
| 25th May 1886 .. | 12th April 1887 .. | G. Hughes. |
| 13th April 1887 .. | 5th April 1890 .. | Baron Bentinck. |
| 6th April 1890 .. | 25th March 1891 .. | C. S. Martindale. |
| 26th March 1891 .. | 8th April 1894 .. | Khan Muhammad Aslam Khan. |
| 9th April 1894 .. | 17th June 1894 .. | W. C. Renouf. |
| 18th June 1894 .. | 23rd February 1895 .. | J. R. Drummond. |
| 24th February 1895 .. | 22nd January 1897 .. | M. W. Douglas. |
| 23rd January 1897 .. | 18th April 1898 .. | P. S. M. Burlton. |
| 19th April 1898 .. | 3rd August 1898 .. | Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul. |
| 4th August 1898 .. | 30th September 1901 .. | E. R. Abbott. |
| 1st October 1901 .. | 22nd January 1902 .. | C. H. Buck. |
| 23rd January 1902 .. | 31st March 1906 .. | Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan. |
| 1st April 1906 .. | 11th March 1907 .. | H. A. Sams. |
| 2nd April 1907 .. | 17th June 1907 .. | D. J. Boyd. |
| 6th July 1907 .. | 29th November 1907 .. | A. Latifi. |
| 30th November 1907 .. | 30th March 1909 .. | H. Harcourt. |
| 31st March 1909 .. | 21st November 1909 .. | M. Jacob. |
| 22nd November 1909 .. | 30th May 1911 .. | Q. Q. Henriques. |
| 31st May 1911 .. | 6th July 1911 .. | C. F. Strickland. |
| 7th July 1911 .. | 22nd April 1912 .. | Q. Q. Henriques. |
| 23rd April 1912 .. | 20th November 1912 .. | E. A. Joseph. |
| 21st November 1912 .. | 31st May 1913 .. | O. F. Lumsdon. |
| 1st June 1913 .. | 9th September 1913 .. | W. W. Powell. |

| From | To | Names. |
|---|---|---|
| 10th September 1913 .. | 22nd April 1914 .. | O. F. Lumsden. |
| 23rd April 1914 .. | 14th September 1915 .. | P. J. Rust. |
| 15th September 1915 .. | 15th October 1915 .. | J. H. Ferguson. |
| 16th October 1915 .. | 21st November 1915 .. | P. J. Rust. |
| 22nd November 1915 .. | 10th May 1916 .. | J. C. C. Angelo. |
| 11th May 1916 .. | 21st June 1916 .. | A. A. L. Parsons. |
| 22nd June 1916 .. | 21st October 1918 .. | A. W. J. Talbot. |
| 22nd October 1918 .. | 22nd April 1919 .. | Rai Bahadur Lala Ganga Sahai. |
| 23rd April 1919 .. | 17th October 1919 .. | Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan. |
| 18th October 1919 .. | 4th December 1921 .. | Major Nawab Malik Talib Mehdi Khan. |
| 5th December 1921 .. | 5th January 1922 .. | Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz. |
| 6th January 1922 .. | 23rd February 1922 .. | W. R. Wilson. |
| 24th February 1922 .. | 6th March 1922 .. | Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz. |
| 7th March 1922 .. | 5th November 1923 .. | Major Nawab Malik Talib Mehdi Khan. |
| 6th November 1923 .. | 2nd November 1925 .. | Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nihal Singh. |
| 3rd November 1925 .. | 9th March 1929 .. | Khan Bahadur Shaikh Siraj-ud-Din. |
| 20th March 1929 .. | 20th December 1929 .. | J. E. Keough. |
| 21st December 1929 .. | 8th January 1930 .. | Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz. |
| 9th January 1930 .. | 22nd April 1930 .. | J. E. Keough. |
| 23rd April 1930 .. | .. | The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Khwaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan. |

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Density of Population.

## SECTION C.—POPULATION.

The district in 1921 stood 20th in order of population among the 29 districts of which the province is now constituted. The density of the population at various periods is tabulated below:—

| Date. | Population. | Number of persons per square mile. | Number of persons per square mile of cultivation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 .. | 251,769 | 44 | Not available. |
| 1868 .. | 347,043 | 61 | 920 |
| 1881 .. | 395,296 | 69 | 615 |
| 1891 .. | 436,841 | 72 | 788 |
| 1901 .. | 490,266 | 133 | 615 |
| 1911 .. | 515,526 | 156·3 | 422 |
| 1921 .. | 570,559 | 168·1 | 429 |

The figures for each period are for the area as it then stood; thus the figures for 1855 do not include the tracts transferred from Shahpur and Muzaffargarh in 1861. The population of these areas in 1855 is said to have been 47,285, which raises the population of the district at that census to 299,054, and the density per square mile to 52. The definition of "cultivated" has been changed from time to time, and the comparison of the number of persons per square mile of cultivation given above is not very accurate. It must also be remembered that up to the time of the 1891 census more than $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the whole district consisted of arid steppes scantily inhabited by a nomad population, and the figures for density of population upon total area are thus in a manner misleading. The increase of cultivation in 1911 and 1921 has naturally led to reduced density.

The density of the population varies very considerably in different parts of the district. The following figures were calculated at the recent settlement on the census of 1921:—

| Assessment Circle. | Number of persons per square mile. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Cropped. |
| Chenab .. .. .. | 469 | 1,380 |
| Jhelum Nahri .. .. | 321 | 783 |
| Kachhi .. .. .. | 308 | 1,324 |
| Chenab Chiniot .. .. | 179 | 840 |
| Chenab Jhang .. .. | 132 | 459 |
| Jhelum .. .. .. | 283 | 659 |
| Joint Rivers .. .. | 220 | 692 |
| Thal .. .. .. | 7 | 1,074 |

The statistics of population for the present district as a whole give the following figures:— CHAPTER I, C. POPULATION.

| — | | | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of total population who live in villages. | | Persons .. | 90·61 | 91·6 | 91·8 | 92·20 | 90·01 |
| | | Males .. | 91·02 | 91·9 | 92·1 | 92·68 | 90·31 |
| | | Females .. | 90·20 | 91·2 | 91·5 | 91·73 | 89·62 |
| Average rural population per village | | .. | 474 | 501 | 451 | 497·9 | 523·5 |
| Average total population per village and town. | | .. | 519 | 546 | 481 | 538·6 | 579·8 |
| Number of villages per 100 square miles. | | .. | 13 | 14 | 27 | 29 | 29 |
| Density of population. | Total area | Total .. | 69 | 72 | 133 | 156 | 168 |
| | | Rural .. | 63 | 70 | 122 | 144 | 151 |
| | Cultivated area | Total .. | 615 | 788 | 615 | 422 | 429 |
| | | Rural .. | 557 | 722 | 565 | 389 | 386 |
| | Cultivated and culturable area. | Total .. | 86 | 95 | 144 | 173 | 130 |
| | | Rural .. | 78 | 87 | 132 | 159 | 117 |

Towns and Villages.

Owing to the fact that Shorkot and Ahmadpur were at that time municipalities, the population of these villages was included in the urban population at the census of 1881, but in the figures of 1891, 1901 and 1911 the figures for these two were excluded. The 1921 figures for urban population again include these two localities—

| Year. | Urban population. |
|---|---|
| 1881 .. .. .. .. .. | 32,360 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. | 36,766 |
| 1901 .. .. .. .. .. | 40,067 |
| 1911 .. .. .. .. .. | 39,999 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. | 57,014 |

Villages and towns are classified as follows in the successive enumerations:—

| — | NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
| Over 10,000 souls .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 2,000 to 5,000 .. | 15 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 23 |
| 1,000 to 2,000 .. | 52 | 75 | 71 | 86 | 102 |
| 500 to 1,000 .. | 141 | 166 | 242 | 141 | 256 |
| Under 500 .. | 550 | 538 | 667 | 607 | 600 |
| Total . | 761 | 798 | 999 | 857 | 984 |

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The "village," for census purposes, is the revenue estate; the increase in the number of villages since 1891 is due to the formation of new villages in the colony portion.

Growth of Population.

The following figures give a fairly accurate account of the rise in population which has taken place:—

| Census. | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 .. | .. | .. | 347,043 | 193,053 | 153,990 |
| 1881 .. | .. | .. | 395,296 | 214,382 | 180,914 |
| 1891 .. | .. | .. | 436,841 | 233,589 | 203,252 |
| 1901 .. | .. | .. | 490,266 | 262,504 | 227,762 |
| 1911 .. | .. | .. | 515,526 | 277,128 | 238,398 |
| 1921 .. | .. | .. | 570,559 | 305,483 | 265,076 |
| Percentage | 1881 on 1868 | .. | 114 | 111 | 117 |
| Do. | 1891 on 1881 | .. | 111 | 109 | 112 |
| Do. | 1901 on 1891 | .. | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Do. | 1911 on 1901 | .. | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Do. | 1921 on 1911 | .. | 111 | 110 | 111 |

For the same reason the tahsil totals may be taken as a fairly reliable statement of the general progress of the district—

| Census. | | | Chiniot. | Jhang. | Shorkot. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | .. | .. | 109,427 | 151,822 | 85,794 | 347,043 |
| 1881 | .. | .. | 128,241 | 171,713 | 95,342 | 395,296 |
| 1891 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 436,841 |
| 1901 | .. | .. | 200,676 | 194,454 | 95,136 | 490,266 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 216,623 | 183,966 | 114,932 | 515,526 |
| 1921 | .. | .. | 232,570 | 211,188 | 126,801 | 570,559 |

In considering these figures, however, it has to be remembered that the Chiniot Tahsil at the 1901 census contained villages that have since been transferred to Lyallpur, and that canal irrigation was far more developed in that tahsil than in either Jhang or Shorkot.

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The figures for migration are given in table 8. Jhang has few attractions for outsiders, and has always lost population by emigration.

Migration.

The following remarks on the migration to and from the Jhang District taken from the Census Report of 1881 are an interesting picture of pre-colony conditions:—

"Jhang is a singularly backward district. Though the population is sparse, much of the area consists of arid plains without irrigation of any sort, and the population is really dense in proportion to the cultivated area. Consequently it gives population to every district in the list, except Gujranwala, and the emigrants are nearly twice as numerous as the immigrants. The emigration is particularly large to Shahpur, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh and Multan, four neighbouring districts in which canal irrigation has greatly developed of late years. The immigration probably consists to a great extent of people who have left the steppes of the neighbouring districts for the valleys of the two rivers which run through the district, and the moderate proportion of males would seem to show that the migration is permanent; though with the nomad tribes of the Bar, who travel with their families, the test is perhaps of less value than elsewhere, and it is not impossible that many of the immigrants are graziers with their herds who have come to pasture in the Jhang steppes. On the other hand, the former explanation is supported by the fact that the Multan Bar, the only one which is separated from Jhang by a river, has sent hardly any immigrants."

Age Statistics.

The following figures show the distribution, by age, in 1921 of every 10,000 of the population according to the figures given in table 10, which include the colony area:—

| Age. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 .. .. | 404 | 382 | 432 |
| 1-4 inclusive .. .. | 1,066 | 1,015 | 1,124 |
| 5-9 " .. .. | 1,634 | 1,613 | 1,659 |
| 10-14 " .. .. | 1,165 | 1,216 | 1,105 |
| 15-19 " .. .. | 779 | 798 | 758 |
| 20-29 " .. .. | 1,467 | 1,422 | 1,519 |
| 30-39 " .. .. | 1,208 | 1,197 | 1,215 |
| 40-49 " .. .. | 937 | 925 | 941 |
| 50-59 " .. .. | 652 | 685 | 624 |
| 60 and over .. .. | 688 | 747 | 623 |

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It is difficult, however, to rely on age statistics as the countryman's idea of his own, or anyone else's, age is extremely vague. There is a tendency to underestimate age under 40, and to exaggerate it beyond that term.

Vital Statistics.

Births have only been recorded in rural districts since 1880, and the figures given in table 11 from 1896 to 1904 are valueless because up to the census of 1901 they were calculated on the census returns of 1891, whereas colonization had largely increased the population of the district, and from 1901 to 1904 it has been impossible to extract the figures for the district only. The following figures, however, may be taken as fairly representative of the actual conditions obtaining:—

| — | 1880. | 1881. | 1891-95 (average). | 1905. | 1906. | 1923. | 1924. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birth-rate .. | 31 | 35 | 38 | 42 | 43 | 48 | 43 |
| Death-rate .. | 19 | 18 | 31 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 36 |

The system of registration is the same as elsewhere, and is probably no worse and no better than elsewhere, though possibly the scattered nature of the hamlets, especially in the south of the district, may make omissions to report births and deaths more common than in the Central and South Punjab. In the towns registration is fairly satisfactory.

Diseases.

Practically two-thirds of the deaths recorded in the district are ascribed to fever. The population of the district, in common with the inhabitants of the South-west Punjab generally, lives to a large extent in scattered hamlets on wells. This in itself gives plague less opportunity of spreading, and on the outbreak of an epidemic it is perfectly natural for the inhabitants of the infected village to move out to one of the village wells, a natural form of segregation to which everyone is accustomed. In villages therefore, except in the north of the district, where the population is more concentrated, there has providentially been little plague—though Jhang-Maghiana towns have on various occasions suffered considerably from plague.

The statistics for infirmities given in table 14 show that, per 10,000 of either sex in 1901, 43 males and 33 females were afflicted; the figures for 1921 are 44 and 33, respectively.

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The difference in the figures is insignificant. The following abstract gives the figures for each infirmity:—

| Infirmity. | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
| Insane .. | 15 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Deaf mutes .. | 16 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| Blind .. | 58 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 71 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Lepers .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 90 | 43 | 44 | 36 | 44 | 92 | 33 | 34 | 30 | 33 |

The Chiniot Tahsil (and especially the town and some villages towards the north-east) is remarkable for the prevalence of goitre, which is ascribed to the effect on the water in the wells of the rock formation in this portion of the district.

Infant Mortality.

The following lines which were written in 1881 are true of present conditions:—

> "Infanticide is unknown in this district. The population is for the most part Muhammadan, who, as already pointed out, do not marry their daughters at an early age, and have therefore no pressing demand for money to make provision for marriage expenses. But the excess of males over females points to the conclusion that often female children are less carefully nurtured, and that the mortality among them is therefore greater. They are not actually ill-treated, but their birth is often considered a misfortune; and it is easy to understand that neglect, without actual ill-usage, increases the death-rate."

The number of males among every 10,000 of the population is shown in the following statement:—

| Census. | 1855. | 1868. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males .. | 5,526 | 5,564 | 5,423 | 5,347 | 5,354 | 5,375 | 5,354 |

The number of males among every 10,000 of the population by religions and in towns in 1921 is as below:—

| Hindus. | Sikhs. | Muhammadans. | Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,119 | 5,273 | 5,397 | 5,172 |

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The high proportion of males among Muhammadans is due to the same causes as the increase in the proportion of males in the total population given above as the villages in question are inhabited mostly by agricultural Muhammadans.

Sex.

The number of males per 1,000 of total population in the earlier years of life was found to be as follows:—

| Years of life. | All religions. | Hindus. | Mussalmans. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0-1 .. .. .. | 523 | 412 | 519 |
| 1-2 .. .. .. | 525 | 520 | 524 |
| 2-3 .. .. .. | 528 | 532 | 526 |
| 3-4 .. .. .. | 526 | 531 | 524 |
| 4-5 .. .. .. | 526 | 510 | 531 |

Civil Condition

Calculated on the total population, the proportion of single, married and widows is as follows:—

| — — | 1911. Per cent. | 1921. Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Single .. .. .. | 54 | 54 |
| Married .. .. .. | 39 | 38 |
| Widows and widowers .. .. | 7 | 8 |

"The large proportion of single persons is chiefly among the rural classes, and is accounted for by the fact that the agricultural classes of this district do not marry their children till they are full-grown and fit for a grown man's work. A man is usually 25 and a woman 20 before marriage takes place. Indeed, there are examples of women not being married till they are rather advanced in years and reach the age of 35 or more. The custom prevails both among Hindus and Muhammadans. The case with the townspeople, is, however, quite different. The Hindus especially marry their children at a very early age, and would expose themselves to the censure of their family and brotherhood if they did not do so, especially with regard to girls. Ordinarily a child among the Hindus is married or betrothed as soon as smallpox is over. The Muhammadans are rather indifferent, but nevertheless do not keep their children unmarried for a long time.

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In the towns the old Hindu custom by which widows cannot marry is still adhered to rigidly. This custom, originally Hindu and almost unknown in Muhammadan countries, has spread to the upper class of Muhammadans to some extent. But among the zamindars a widow is treated as a chattel, and remarried to the nearest of kin of her deceased husband.

Polyandry is unknown in this district. Polygamy is practised by both Muhammadans and Hindus, though to a smaller extent by the latter. Muhammadan law allows four wives at a time. Rich zamindars in this district marry as many as three, or even four, and persons even in poor circumstances do not uncommonly marry a second wife. Rich Hindus marry another wife mostly when the existing wife is barren. A poor Hindu, though childless, seldom marries a second wife."

Language.

The whole population of the district was returned at the census of 1921 as speaking Punjabi; a few temporary Pathan sojourners in the district were Pashto speakers. The dialect differs in two important particulars from the Punjabi of the Manjha, namely, the use of the future in *s* (*e.g.*, *Karesan* for *Karunga*), which has earned for the language the distinctive name of sigmatic Punjabi, and of the passive in *i* (*e.g.*, *Marinda* for *Mara Jata*). Although the basis of the language is Sanskritic, it employs far more Persian and Arabic words than the Punjabi of the Central Punjab. Mr. J. Wilson's "Grammar and Dictionary of Western Punjabi as spoken in the Shahpur District" is the best guide to the Punjabi of Jhang, though Dr. Jukes' "Dictionary of the *Jatki* of Western Punjabi Language" and Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul's new edition of O'Brien's "Glossary of the Multan Language" are extremely useful. The Punjabi spoken in the north is naturally more akin to the Manjha Punjabi than that of the south, which is practically that of Multan. The Jat tribes, which are of more ancient standing in the district, as, *e.g.*, the Nauls, use more uncouth words than the tribes of Rajput descent, and the inhabitants of the Thal have a harsher delivery than those of the river valleys. Their dialect has been given the distinctive name of *Thalochri*; but, apart from the pronunciation, the main difference in the dialect arises from the difference of occupation as the Thal man is before all things a nomad grazier, and the inhabitant of the valley a cultivator.

Tribes, Castes and Leading Families.

Of the total population, Hindus form 15, Sikhs 2 and Muhammadans 83, per cent. It will therefore be convenient to treat the Sikhs with the Hindus, and the Muhammadans only separately; and again to consider the followers of these religions according to the sub-division of (I) religious; (II) trading; (III) agricultural; and (IV) menial, or artisan, classes.

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### I.—Hindus.—Religious.

Brahmins.

1921—6,903.

The Brahmins form about 8 per cent. of the total Hindu population of the district; they live principally in the towns or larger villages, and own a comparatively small amount of land. They engage to a certain extent in trade, and also enter Government service, but their religious position is always distinctive, and they are invariably addressed, when a title is used, as Pandit.

The Gangahars, however, are addressed as Malik. They own a large property in the vicinity of Jhang and in the Vichhan, and are one of the most prominent of the Hindu families of the district providing a zaildar.

Fakirs.

1921—205.

Fakirs form a very small portion of the Hindu community. The chief sects are Sanyasis, Udasis, Gosains and Shahanas.

### II.—Trading.

Khatris.

1921—20,469.

Though numerically only 23 per cent. of the total Hindu population, the Khatris form an important section of the community. They too, like the Brahmins, muster strongly in the towns, and in Chiniot form a wealthy and powerful body. The principal Khatri *gots* are the Malhotras, Kapurs, Katials, Chopras, Khannas, Sahgals, Magguns, Mahtas, Dhawans and Talwars.

Khatris own a considerable amount of land in the vicinity of the towns, but probably derive most of their wealth from business and Government service. The village of Kot Maldeo is owned by a family of purely agricultural Khanna Khatris.

Aroras

1921—60,434.

The Aroras, as they are generally spoken of, especially when of no position the *Kirars*, are by far the largest caste of Hindus in the district, and form 69 per cent. of the whole. They are distributed equally over the district, and most villages contain at least one or two *Kirar* families. They are notable for their capacity for hard and constant work, that feature being noticeable in all the occupations which they pursue, and they engage freely in banking, shopkeeping, trade, Government service and agriculture. The majority of the land owned by, or mortgaged to, Hindus is held by *Kirars*, and they make efficient, though somewhat ruthless, landlords; and they make it their interest to see that their tenants are properly provided with the means of agriculture. The number of *gots* of Aroras is legion, the chief being the

Batra, Chawala, Aneja, Janeja, Ahuja, Sachdev, Ichhpuni-nai, Gand, Nangpal, Bhutiani, Sapra and Sethi. CHAPTER I, C. POPULATION.

The Anejas of Shah Jiwana have acquired a very consirerable amount of land in the upper Vichhan, and will be in a few years exceedingly wealthy. One of the most widely distributed of the Arora families is the Batras, who have owned land for generations in the Jhang Kachhi round Machhiwal. Another family of the same name of some prominence lives at Budhuana in the Shorkot Tahsil.

The frequency of the termination *ja* in the clan names is a feature of the Aroras: examples are Thareja, Aneja, Ahuja, Janeja and Taneja.

**Bhatias.**

1921—60.

The Bhatias are very few in the district, but provide a somewhat interesting variation from the ordinary Hindus. They are quite distinct from the Khatris and Aroras, and do not intermarry with either. The Bhatias appear to be found, with the exception of a few in Amritsar, only in the districts between Sialkot and Multan. They claim, with some probability, Rajput descent. In Jhang they are principally land-owners, though they engage in trade and in Government service. The village Malhoana in the Jhang Tahsil is principally owned by Bhatias.

**Sunars.**

1921—3,375.

The Sunars are of course chiefly manufacturers of ornaments, though they provide recruits to Government service, and to a small extent hold land either on mortgage or as owners. From the nature of their calling, it is natural to find them located principally in the larger bazars of the district.

*III.—Agricultural.*

There is no section of the Hindu community which is wholly of agricultural type, though many families have been intimately connected with agriculture for generations, and a considerable number of Hindus are self-cultivating owners.

*IV.—Menial, or Artisan.*

Chuhras and Chamars—1921—980.

Where the peasantry is practically entirely Mussalman, it is not likely that the menials and artisans would be anything but Mussalman also. The total of Hindu menials is almost entirely made up of Chuhras, whose religion has little in common with that of the Brahmins.

*Mussalmans.—I.—Religious.*

**Sayyids.**

1921—8,791.

The Sayyids all claim descent, with varying degrees of probability, from Hazrat Fatima, the daugher of the Prophet. The chief families of the district are those of Shah Daulat (with

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headquarters at Rajoa) of Shah Jiwana, and in Shorkot the Sayyids of Uch, all of which are Bukhari families. But there are numerous other sections. The majority of the Sayyids are found in the Chiniot and Jhang Tahsils, in both of which they own a very large amount of property. In Shorkot they are not so numerous, but hold a few villages. Practically all Sayyids have names ending in Shah, a practice copied, but not universally, by Koreshis and other semi-sacred tribes. Though in many cases men of humble position, the Sayyids maintain a proper pride, and the more influential families are looked upon with considerable reverence by the people and treated with great respect. The upkeep of the position which they consider is expected of them has reduced many Sayyids to embarrassed circumstances. One and all are indifferent landlords, and many are dissipated ne'er-do-wells. Of the Mussalman land-owning classes, however, the Sayyids alone have increased their holdings, and are by instinct of an acquisitive nature. Much of the land now owned by them was made over to them by Jat and other owners in days when the protection of a powerful family was essential to the welfare of the weaker tribes; and the rights of *Ala Malkiyat* extensively held by Sayyids are due to the arrested development of a transfer of like nature. Sayyids frequently have small families; indeed, in the case of the Ratta Matta and Kariwala Sayyids, this continence has been carried almost to the verge of extinction of the race. Sayyids hold at present 13 of the zails in the district.

Gilani Sayyids.

Apart from the Bukhari Sayyids, who predominate in the district, there are some Gilani Sayyid families of importance. The foremost amongst these is the Gilani family of Pirkot Sidhana. The Gilanis of Pirkot Sidhana are descendants of one Sayyid Abdul Qadir Jilani, whose mausoleum is situated in that village, and where every year there is an *urs* and a fair.

It appears that, after Sayyid Abdul Qadir Jilani, the *Sajjada Nashin* was his son Sayyid Gilani Shah, who was followed by Sayyid Ahmad Shah. The latter was succeeded by Sayyid Amir Shah. The present *Sajjada Nashin* is Sayyid Gilani Shah, who was at one time honorary sub-registrar in the district, and whose brother Sayyid Mubarak Shah is now a zaildar in the colony. The family has a large following in Sindh, and commands very good respect as spiritual leaders. Another important member of this family is Khan Bahadur Sayyid Sardar Shah—a retired professor of the Veterinary College, Lahore, who has recently obtained a large lease of colony land in recognition of his

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services. Two other young men in the family hold responsible positions in the Veterinary Department. A branch of this family is resident of Shorkot; out of these, a number of them is in Government employment, while Sayyid Haidar Shah is on the Shorkot Small Town Committee. Another Gilani Sayyid, whose original home was in Haveli Bahadur Shah, and whose family later on moved to Chiniot, is Khan Sahib Sayyid Bahadur Ali Shah Gilani. This resident of Jhang has seen service in distant places such as Kashgar and Iraq, and holds three war medals, apart from being twice mentioned in despatches.

Koreshis.

Next in importance to the Sayyids among religious tribes come the Koreshis, who take in Shorkot the place occupied by the Sayyids in Chiniot and Jhang. The chief Koreshi families of the district are those of Haveli Bahadur Shah, Pir Abdur Rahman and Hassu Balel in Shorkot, and of Haveli Shaikh Raju, Dosa and Shah Shakur in Jhang. The leading men are Nazar Hussain of Haveli Bahadur Shah, Nazar Hussain of Hassu Balel and Shaikh Sarwar Shah of Shorkot. The Koreshis of Shah Shakur, Dosa and Hassu Balel alone are Hashami Koreshis, and allied to the Multan family of Bahawal Haq. The rest claim a relationship with doubtful success to the *Hashami* Koreshis, springing from generations previous to Bahawal Haq.

1921—14,201.

Kokaras.

Other tribes of a semi-religious character are the Kokaras (or Nekodars) who are scattered all over the district, and own villages in all three tahsils. They claim, without much proof, to be a branch of the Hashami Koreshis, and to have descended from Shaikh Nasir-ud-Din, who settled in Shaikh Wahan in Bahawalpur territory in the 15th century.

Jhandirs.

The Jhandirs are a very interesting tribe holding a few villages in the south of Shorkot; other members of the tribe live in villages in the Multan and Muzaffargarh Districts. One tradition about them is that their name is derived from *jhanda*, a standard, as their ancestor had been a standard-bearer to the Prophet or some of his descendants. It is more probable that it alludes to the flag with which a fakir distinguishes his dwelling-place. The tribe is, as a whole, well educated, and forms a strong and hard-working community.

Chishtis.

The Chishtis are not frequent in the district, and own but little land. The name is still more a title than a tribal name, and the ranks of the Chishtis are apparently being constantly increased by recruits to the congregation from various tribes of the district.

1921—709.

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Khojas.

*II.—Trading.*

The only Mussalman trading class of the district are the Khojas. The chief Khoja community of the district is centred at Chiniot, and has amassed considerable wealth from extensive trading operations in hides and skins in Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta. It is worthily represented in the liberal professions, and one Khoja of Chiniot, Shaikh Muhammad Rafique, is at present an elected member of the Legislative Assembly from Calcutta. The senior vice-chairman of the district board, Shaikh Muhammad Ameen, and the president of the Jhang-Maghiana Municipal Committee (Shaikh Abdur Rahim) also belong to this community. Chaudhri Shams-ud-Din, another well-known member of the Maggun Khoja family, also occupies a prominent position. A branch of the community owns land around Kalowal, and another lives at Maghiana. They are fairly old converts from Hinduism, but still retain caste names, *e.g.*, Maggun, Kapur, Vohra and Churra, which are also borne by Khatris and Aroras.

1921—9,820.

*III.—Agricultural.*

The main division of the land-owning agricultural tribes can most suitably be taken as—

(1) those tribes with admitted claims to Rajput descent (Rajputs); and

(2) those whose claim is not universally admitted (Jats).

The distinction in the returns for various census enumerations is not uniform. The actual uncertainty which exists in some cases is increased by the tendency of an impoverished member of a Rajput tribe to be content to be called a Jat, and of a Jat tribe which has risen to local importance to claim Rajput descent.

## *RAJPUTS.*

Rajput Sials.

Sials, as having made for a short period such history as the district possesses, have already been noticed in chapter I-B, and their leading families will receive special notice further on. There are no Sials in the Chiniot Tahsil. The distribution makes the alleged connection with the Tiwanas of Shahpur and Ghebas of Pindigheb through three brothers—Seu, Teu and Gheu—very improbable, and no connection with the town of Sialkot can be traced. The Sials are undoubtedly of Rajput origin and migrated west. Crossing the Ravi in its lower reaches, the tribe appears to have reached the Chenab in the vicinity of Shorkot in the 14th century, and to have found it necessary to entrench itself against the

1921—65,573.

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local tribes in the forts which mark this country. From this base they appear to have spread north and south along the river, the Thal proving an insuperable barrier to further progress westward. The family which eventually raised the tribe to importance appears to have pressed north along the right bank of the Jhelum, and thence to have crossed over to Jhang, the founding of which is ascribed by tradition to Mal Khan in 1402. The Sial sub-divisions can be seen in the local names of the various families of the Sahjar Sials of Sahjar. The distinctive feature of the family names is the patronymic *áná*, which, however, is not universal, Chelas, Shahjars and Mahnis being perhaps the principal exceptions.

**Rajbanas.**

After the leading family of Jalalkhananas (a sub-division of the Chuchkanas), which has separate notice, the most numerous and important family is that of the Rajbanas of the Shorkot Tahsil. Most of the country west of the Chenab from Mad Rajbana to the Muzaffargarh boundary is held by Rajbanas; and Badh Rajbana, east of the Chenab, is owned by an important section. The leading men are Khan of Badh Rajbana, Talib Hussain, son of Zulfikar, deceased, of Garh Maharaja, and Ghulam Qasim Khan, son of Sultan, of Ahmadpur. Ghulam Qasim Khan and Talib Hussain are zaildars. The tribe is descended from Bhopti, third son of Kohli, whose descendants in the tenth generation, Rajab, gave his name to the tribe. They were originally settled at Alman in the Kachhi. Rajab died in the time of Lal Khan Sial. His tomb is at Wasu Astana. The Rajbanas then moved southwards, and settled in the northern portion of the tract which they now hold. The clan seems to have been a turbulent one. Fighting went on continually between them and the Baloches, Traggars, Miralis and others. The Baloches were driven away from the Chenab, and the Rajbanas extended their possessions as far as Ahmadpur. This village originally belonged to a tribe of But Jats. The tribe next commenced to raid into the territory of the Jhang Khan, Inayatulla; but subsequently aided him in his contest with the Multan Nawab, and Garh Maharaja (founder by Maharaja Kaura Mal) was granted to them. Qasim now became the tribal leader, and, in return for assistance, Sultan Mahmud, the Jhang chief, granted him the Garh Maharaja *ilaka* in *jagir*. He was succeeded by Rajab, the most able of all the Rajbanas. His first success was the repulse of an expedition sent against him by Sahib Khan. He built several forts, among others the one still in existence at Garh Maharaja. Among Rajab's other deeds are mentioned his co-operation with Khan Beg Khan Tiwana and others in an expedition against his brother Khan Muhammad Tiwana. He shook off the authority of Muzaffar Khan, the Nawab of Multan, and

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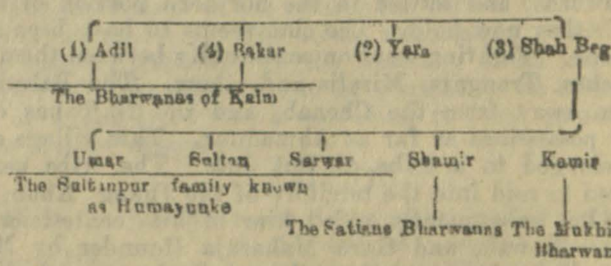
POPULATION.

was defeated by him about 1811. It was at Rajab's instigation that Ahmad Khan, the Jhang chief, was seized and imprisoned by Ranjit Singh on his way back from Multan. Rajab lived in retirement on a liberal *jagir* during his old age, Garh Maharaja and the adjoining villages being under a Sikh kardar. His son Khan Beg rendered important assistance to Sir Herbert Edwardes in the Multan campaign.

Bharwanas.

The Bharwanas have risen to considerable importance in recent years. From the accident that their tastes lay in grazing, rather than in agriculture, most of their villages are in the high uplands, and are of vast size. Before canal irrigation they were but sparsely populated and not very profitable, whereas now they are some of the most densely cultivated villages in the district. The Bharwana settlements are at Kaim Bharwana in Shorkot, Dhuin Muhammad, south of Jhang, and at Satiana, Mukhiana and Sultanpur, north of the town, all east of the Chenab. There is also a colony at Chund Bharwana on the railway west of the river; but these Bharwanas are not closely connected with the rest. The leading men are Shamas-ul-Haq, son of the late Mehr Ahmad Bharwana of Satiana, and Mehr Nur Akbar, son of the late Khan Sahib Mehr Humayan of Mukhiana, Mehr Machhi Muhammad of Dhuin Muhammad and Allah Bakhsh of Sultanpur. A close connection exists between the Bharwanas and the Sapra Jats as many Bharwanas in the past have taken Sapra wives. The relationship of the Bharwana families will appear from the following table:—

SALEHON.




The Bharwanas trace their descent to Bhairo, sixth in descent from Mahni. They were first settled in the Kachhi, somewhere to the north of Kot Maldeo. The Satiana Bharwanas were the most powerful branch, and were, as a rule, hostile to the ruling Khans of Jhang. At the time of Walidad the Bharwanas resided chiefly in the interior of the Bar. Apparently they did not reside in the Kachhi for any length of time. Their settlements nearer the river were at Dhuin Muhammad and Kaim Bharwana. Walidad, among other acts, put the leader of the Bharwanas, Bakar,

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in prison. At that time the headquarters of the Bharwanas were at Rahna Julluwana in the Bar to the east of Jhang. Walidad attacked this village, but was defeated by the Bharwanas, aided by the Kathias. Then the victorious tribes fell out among themselves about cattle-grazing, and the Kathias were driven off to the south by the Bharwanas. This clan never seems to have been happy unless it was fighting with some tribe or other. Raids and reprisals between the Bharwanas on the one side, and the Fatiana and Tahrana Sials on the Ravi and the Kharals on the other, were of daily occurrence. In the Bar, east of Roranwali, and also to the north, there are some masonry dome-roofed buildings, evidently of considerable antiquity, that mark the place where Rind Baloches fell in battle with the Bharwanas. According to local tradition, these memorials date from the time when the Bharwanas first came across the Chenab. The Sandal Bar was then occupied by Rind Baloches, who supported themselves by camel-breeding. The advent of the Bharwanas was followed by quarrels about grazing rights. Hostilities broke out, but the Bharwanas were the stronger, and drove the Baloches out of the Bar. There are some few Baloches even now in the Bar, but they are dependants of the Bharwanas. Jalla was a Bharwana of note during the time of Sawan Mal and a personal friend of the Diwan's. The Bharwanas practised infanticide to a large extent in the old days. The custom is said to date from the tragic adventures of Sahiban and Mirza elsewhere referred to. The Bharwanas at one time had the reputation of being bad agriculturists, and were also supposed to be extravagant. The extension of canal irrigation to their villages has brought about a considerable change. They are no longer either very extravagant or very careless.

Kamlanas.

The Kamlanas own several villages east of the Chenab, south of Shorkot, centring round Jalalpur Kamlana, the tribal headquarters. Shahadat is the headman of the tribe and zaildar, but both Walidad and Dulel of Basti Waryam contest his position. Kamal, twelfth in descent from Bharmi, had three sons, from whom are descended the Sarganas, the Perowanas and the Kamlanas. The Kamlanas at first were residents in the country now occupied by the villages of Majhi Sultan and Chayanwala and the intervening tract, but they were driven out by the Bharwanas and retreated southwards to Jalalpur, where they are still located. A Kamlana graveyard is still to be seen at Majhi Sultan.

Janjianas.

The Janjianas are a fairly widely distributed family in the Shorkot Tahsil; they affect the style of "Mian" in contradistinction to the usual Mahr. Their chief villages

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are Kharanwala and Kot Mapal. Their head is Ghulam Muhammad, son of Mian Samail of Kharanwala, who is also a zaildar.

Surbanas.

Though not of sufficient importance to form a separate zail, the Surbanas own considerable property in the Shorkot Tahsil, principally round Kot Rustam. Allah Ditta is the best known of the family, and lives at Binda Surbana near Shorkot.

Chuchkanas.

The Chuchkanas are the desendents of Chuchak, who was the Sial chief next before Mal Khan who founded Jhang. Once a powerful family, the Chuchkanas have fallen on evil days and have lost their zail. The headmen have been poor, and the clan has to a large extent migrated to villages in the Chenab Colony.

Other Sials.

Other less numerous families are the Chelas of Wasu Astana, the Sahjars, Alikhananas, Jaboanas, Salianas, Patoanas and Mahnis.

Mahnis.

The Mahni clan has now almost died out. In former days they were independent, and the headquarters of their chief was at Khiwa. Mahni was the son of Sial. Khiwa was founded by the leader who gave it his name, a descendant from Sial in the twelfth generation. Local tradition states the Chenab was then flowing east of Khiwa, but this is evidently wrong. The Chenab did no doubt once flow under the high bank of the Bar, about 16 miles south-east of Khiwa, but this must have been ages before. When Khiwa was founded, the country to the north was held by Marals and Chaddhars. At first the Mahnis remained on good terms with their neighbours; but, as they increased in strength, they began to drive them back. Khanuana was founded in their lands to the north of Khiwa. The first chief of Khiwa really deserving the name was Sahib Khan. The rule of the Khiwa chief in his high and palmy days extended from Bhawana to Chautala. The independence of the Mahnis was extinguished by Walidad. From that time the clan appears to have rapidly declined in influence and numbers. There are now no Mahnis in Khiwa. The lands of the village were granted by Sawan Mal to Bakar, a leading man among the Bharwanas, whose family now holds it. Popular tradition attributes the decay of the Mahni clan to the curse of a fakir who lived at Chautala. This fakir had one fair daughter, who, being of somewhat weak intellect, wandered about the country in a state of nudity. In her wanderings she strayed into Khiwa, whence the Mahni chief drove her out with contumely, thinking no doubt that she was no better than she ought to be. This was resented by her father, who cursed the clan, addressing himself to the sacred tree near his abode.

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Chaddhars.

The Chaddhars, though recorded, with few exceptions, as Jats in 1901, have always been admitted to the status of Rajput descent in this district; over 8,000 were enumerated in the Chenab Colony at the census, and were probably Jhang Chaddhars. They own a block of villages in the Chiniot Tahsil from Wara Thatta Muhammad Shah nearly to Bukhari, and are divided into numerous sub-divisions, of which the Jappas, Sujjankes, Rajjokas and Kangars are the more important. The claim of the Jappas to be of equal descent is, with some show of truth, denied by the Chaddhars themselves, who aver that the Jappas were their drovers. Nothing is known of their origin, but there appear to be numbers of them in Montgomery, Shahpur and Multan. Chaddhar Jats were enumerated in Amritsar, but they are not probably the same tribe. The Chaddhar tradition is that they came from Rajputana during the time of Muhammad Ghori and proceeded to Bahawalpur, where they were converted to Islam by Sher Shah of Uch; and from there they came on to Jhang. However that may be, they probably followed the same line of migration as the Sials themselves, and their ancestral Brahmin family is the same. At the present day the Chaddhars themselves are not in a flourishing state, though the junior branches have obtained considerable land on the Chenab Canal, and many have irrigation in their own villages. Their headmen are not strong, and to their late chief representative, Fateh Khan of Tahli Mangini, an amiable, but hopeless, debauchee, they owe the loss of their zail. The chief villages of the Chaddhars are Tahli Mangini and Taja Berwala; of the Jappas, Bhowana and Thatta Fateh Ali; and of the Kangars, Kurk Muhammadi (Killa Kangaran). Thoba, son of Amir, Jappa of Bhowana, and Karam Ali, son of Barkhurdar of Kurk, are zaildars. Bhai Khan, son of Fateh Khan, Chaddhar of Taja Berwala, is now safedposh, and Mohabata of Thatta Fateh Ali is a headman. Bahadur Khan of Tahli Mangini is another well-known figure.

Bhattis.

The Bhattis own a block of villages between the Shah Jiwana villages in Jhang and the Lali villages in the Chiniot Tahsil, all on the west bank of the river; only three Bhatti villages are in the Jhang Tahsil. The numbers of the tribe are swollen by the inclusion of menials, with whom the appellation is a favourite one. The tribes seems to be the most widely distributed of the Rajput tribes in the Punjab. The Jhang Bhattis are said to be related to those of Pindi Bhattian in Gujranwala, and the line of invasion was probably from the north down, and not from the south up the river. Their first settlement in Jhang was at Jandmali on the right bank of the Jhelum, not far from the

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Shahpur boundary. With the exception of Maru Bhattian, all the Bhatti villages are in the uplands, and are all coming under canal irrigation. A marked feature of their villages is the absence of sales and mortgages, and they seem to have been sensible enough in the past to keep their expenses within their means. The zaildars are Bhai Khan of Kot Sultan, Khan Sahib Rai Sultan, son of Dulla of Barana, and Khizar Hayat, son of Bhai Khan of Jhill. The name Bhai Khan is much affected by Bhattis. The original settlement of the Bhattis, other than those of Barana, was at Bhurani Kanianwali, where nearly all still hold shares.

Khokhars.

1921—4,108.

The Khokhars are numerous in the district, but they suffer more even than the Bhattis from the frequency with which their name is adopted by menials. The origin of the tribe is by tradition ascribed to Kutub Shah, a descendant of Hazrat Ali (the son-in-law of the Prophet), and they are supposed to have come to India from Ghazni with the invader Mahmud, and to be distantly connected with the Awans. This origin is not by any means authenticated, and Mr. Steedman believed the Khokhars to be a branch of the Rajputs. The tribe, in which the Dhudis are included, holds a block of villages to the north and east of Kot Isa Shah and round Lau, which is all that is left of what was once a powerful state, extending from the Jhelum on the west to the Sayyid country on the east and from Sahiwal in Shahpur on the north to Kot Khan and Katianwali on the south. The story of their downfall is that, while weakened with continual fighting with the Baloches of Sahiwal, Walidad Khan Sial annexed their country. Subsequently they revolted, and, aided by their old enemies the Baloches, gave battle to Walidad Khan's lieutenant, Sharif Khan Aliana. They were defeated, and Kot Khan was bestowed on Sharif Khan in *jagir*. The upland basti of Kot Khan is still called Sharifa. There is really no basti. There is only a mound, and this is called Sharifa, but the wells all round this Sharifa are known as Sharifa wells, though each well has its own individual name. The chief villages of this branch of the Khokhars are Nidhkgarh, which is probably of some antiquity, Bhairo and Lau; Sher Khan of Lau is the zaildar. In addition, Khokhars are found in other parts of the district, and all appear to be connected. Jasrat and Bukhari, south of Chiniot, and Jhamb in the north, are flourishing Khokhar villages. Sajjada of Jasrat is one of the prominent men in the Chiniot Tahsil. The tribe has deservedly the reputation of being hard-working, thrifty agriculturists. They also take more kindly to Government service than most of the tribes of the district; and, though this idea may be fanciful, they appear to be, as a tribe, more intelligent than the general run.

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Marals.

The Marals at the present time do not own a single village, yet in past times they must have been an important tribe for we constantly hear of them in the local lore. They claim to be Rajputs, Chuhans of the Suraj Bansi race, and to have settled at Thatta Wara beyond Khiwa in the Chiniot Tahsil during the reign of Akbar. The Shah Jiwana legend makes them the proprietors of the lands where Shah Jiwana now stands. Probably they occupy the tract between the Khiwa Sials and the Chaddhars on the left bank, and also some lands on the right bank of the Chenab. A few families still live in Maralwala, but are hereditary tenants only. They are a fine bold-looking set of men, have rather a bad reputation for cattle-lifting and are not very desirable tenants. The cause of their decay is not well known.

*JATS.*

Jat Nissowanas.

The Nissowanas are a pure Jat tribe, though recorded as Rajputs in 1901. They inhabit the northern corner of the Chiniot Tahsil and have a few villages in the Shahpur District, where 509 were enumerated as Jats. They have no connection whatever with the Sials, in spite of the termination *ána*, and are more nearly akin to the Tiwanas. They are a fine body of men, fearless and bold, with a great reputation for thieving, and ready for devilment of any kind. Mamand of Kandiwal is their zaildar. Raja, one of the most prominent of them, was involved many years ago in a serious riot, and was deprived of his official position in the tribe. Jalla of Kandiwal is also a leading man. The large communities of Bhabrana and Lolla have at present no very influential men. The whole of the Nissowana villages lie in the Uttar, and all are canal irrigated.

Gilotars.

Between the Nissowanas and the river come the Gilotars, a tribe confined entirely to this district. Their villages, with two exceptions, lie entirely on the river-bank. The cause, or consequence, of this is that they are great cattle-owners, and used to take their cattle into the Sandal Bar, where they have been given land. They are in consequence expert cattle-lifters; but, at the same time, admirable agriculturists. All their villages are well and carefully cultivated. Nothing is known of their origin, but it is said that they connect themselves with Hansi (Hissar). Mamand, son of Raja of Burj Mal, is lambardar.

Lalis.

The Lalis occupy a group of villages in the Uttar of the Chiniot Tahsil between the Nissowanas in the north and the Bhattis in the south; and, like both these clans, have no river villages; 531 Lalis were enumerated in Shahpur in 1901 where they have a few villages, but they are not found elsewhere. Nothing is known of their origin. They have

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several sub-divisions, the Kawins and Bodhars being perhaps the most prominent. The tribe as a whole affects a somewhat sanctimonious aspect and garb. The Lalis are not a fine or spirited race of men, and differ from both the Nissowanas and Bhattis in this respect. Their large villages are Lalian, Kanwenwala, Walla, Wanoka and Dawar, but there are many small ones, all the colonies from Lalian, the original settlement. The zaildars are Allah Yar of Kanwenwala, and Mamand, son of Smail, of Chak Bahadur. Raja of Dawar and Muhammad of Wala, both ex-zaildars, are prominent men of the tribe, but the most prominent is Muhammad Khan of Kanwenwala, who received his education at Aligarh. For some reason or other he is personally not very popular in the tribe as a whole, but he is a very careful landlord, and can, if hard times arrive, prove very useful.

Harals and Other Miscellaneous Tribes.

The last of the great Jat clans of the Chiniet Tahsil are the Harals, whose villages extend along both sides of the Chenab from Muradwala to Saiko. Although their chief settlements are on the river, many had, before the colonization of the Sandal Bar, settled in the desert and have obtained allotments as Janglis or Bar graziers, and their most famous zaildar was Mahr Bahadri of chak 133. His son Shahab Ali has succeeded him as zaildar.

Sujawala of Muradwala is the only Haral zaildar in the old portion of the district. Tradition makes them a branch of the Ahirs, and they are said to have settled in the district during the rule of the Mughal emperors, but it is probable that their coming was at an earlier date.

In the colony portion of the Chiniot Tahsil Lunas, Monas and Kaliars are represented fairly well, each tribe having three villages, but branches of the Chaddhars have also considerable holdings.

Nauls.

The only Jat tribe of any importance in the Jhang Tahsil are the Nauls, who hold several villages near Jhang and in the Kachhi. They have been in the past great cattle-owners, and 438 of the tribe were enumerated in the colony, where they have land. The Nauls are interesting as being one of the earliest tribes which settled in the district, they having occupied the lowlands of the Chenab round Jhang before the Sials. They are swarthier than the generality of the people, and speak a more uncouth tongue. Their traditions carry them back to Dhan, a Raja of Bikaner, who settled in Jhang while the country was under a dynasty of Brahmin kings. Naul, from whom the tribe takes its name, was a son of Dhan. The Sials, for some time after their first arrival, were subject to the Nauls and paid tribute through them, but eventually

overcame them under the leadership of Mal Khan Chuchkana. The Naul chief was then Todir. The principal villages of the tribe are Kot Naulan in the Kachhi, and Pakkewala, Bili and Habib near Jhang. They have always been a turbulent and lawless race, and the Sikhs found it necessary to establish a post to overawe them at Kot Sahai Singh. They have at present no prominent men.

Bhangus.

A tribe of similar origin to the Nauls is that of the Bhangus of Shorkot. They can give no account of themselves whatever, but were rulers in the Shorkot country before the arrival of the Sials. The Bhangus, both Sikhs and Muhammadans, are found in the Manjha districts, but it is doubtful whether they are allied. The Dabs of Dab Kalan and some other villages on both sides of the river south of Shorkot have probably a like history. They appear to have gravitated down the river ; the leading families hold some property in Multan. Haq Nawaz Khan, deceased zaildar, was the leading man. His estate is now under the court of wards in the Multan District. The Jutas are of the same type. They are probably more numerous than the census figures show as in the vernacular their name is liable to be confused with the better-known Joyás. Their two main villages are Allahyar Juta and Yarewala, north of Shorkot.

Dabs.

Jutas.

Sapras, etc.

The Sapras are a numerous tribe found associated with the Bharwana Sials in almost all their villages, and hold very large grants in the colony portion of the Jhang Tahsil. The Sapras are a fine manly lot, and can give a good account of themselves in a fight. Nothing is known of their origin. The Thahims of Chiniot, though numerically unimportant and owning little land, deserve mention for their connection with Chiniot, where one of their number. Nawab Sadulla Khan, was governor in the time of Shah Jahan. At present the most notable Thahim is Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam Rasul, who after his retirement has settled in Jhang. Some Thahims have land in the colony.

Thahims.

Kathias.

The Kathias are one of the more important tribes of the Montgomery District. They own several villages in the uplands east of Shorkot. They are said to have gained a footing in the Jhang District in the following way:—

In the days of Inayatulla Khan the Kamlanas, being displeased with his treatment of them, left their lands at Jalalpur and went down south and settled in the country of the Multan Nawab. Inayatulla sent messengers praying them to return, but they sent word back that they would only return at the Khan's personal request. The Khan accordingly set out from Jhang. Hearing of this, the Multan Nawab, already enraged at the recent annexation of Islamabad, laid an ambuscade for the Sial chief.

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Inayatulla obtained news of the design, and, calling together an army of the Kathias, Rajbanas and other Sials, retreated northwards. The defeat of the Multan Nawab has been already noticed. The Kathias displayed the most brilliant gallantry in the battle, and the grateful Inayatulla bestowed upon them the lands they now hold in this district. Previously they lived on the Ravi and in the lower part of the Sandal Bar. Since the death of Fazil Kathia, the tribe has been steadily going from bad to worse, and is now of comparatively little importance. The chief village is Kakki Kathia Nau, but, since the death of Waryam Kathia, their headman, the zail has been absorbed.

Akeras.

The Akeras are Jats holding a small tract of country on both sides of the Jhelum just above Kot Khan, the limit of the old Sial rule. Their ancestor Khizar is said to have acquired the land by grant from Walidad Khan, in whose service he was for some time employed. They are thrifty and industrious zamindars, and breed a very good wiry little horse, something like the Baloch in shape. The Akeras are somewhat overshadowed by their more turbulent neighbours.

Rehans.

The Rehans were in the old days the rulers of the Kalowal *ilaka*, and Izzat Bakhsh was Walidad's governor, but Kalowal only formed a portion of the Sial State for a very short period. The Rehans are very few in number, and, except for Kalowal, have no large village. Kadir Bakhsh Rehan, their leading man, is in embarrassed circumstances, but is greatly respected in the countryside.

Baloches.

There is a considerable number of Baloches in the district, but, with one or two exceptions, all their villages lie to the west of the Chenab. Above Kot Khan, the old limit of the Sial country, the Baloch villages are numerous on both sides of the Jhelum, but below on the left bank there is not a single Baloch village properly so called. They are said to have settled in the district before the Sials. Babar, in his memoirs, mentions that there was a colony of Baloches in the countries of Bhera and Khushab. This was in A.D. 1519, and it must have taken the Baloches some time to spread east as far as Bhera. The tribal tradition is that the Baloches first came into this part of the Punjab in the reign of Shah Hussain, the Langah ruler of Multan. This was early in the 15th century, and after the arrival of the Sials. But, on the other hand, there is undoubted evidence that the Sandal Bar east and south of Jhang was held by Rind Baloches before the Bharwana Sials, and the Baloches were only driven out after severe fighting. The Baloch headquarters were at Mirpur near the Ravi. Again, west of the Lower Chenab, the country along the banks of the river was certainly occupied by Baloches before the Rajbana Sials

pushed their way down to Ahmadpur. In fact, the Baloches seem to have been in force, and to have strenuously resisted the Sial advance. Possibly, however, the date generally accepted of the arrival of the Sials may be wrong, or it may have taken the Sials longer to spread over the country than is generally supposed; but, at all events, it seems to be satisfactorily established that the Baloches were holding the southern portion of the Sandal Bar and the country west of the Chenab before the Sials. The Baloches in this district never attained any importance. They have furnished no chief. Among them are to be found representatives of almost every clan and tribe. They possess no distinctive moral or physical features distinguishing them from other tribes; they are good agriculturists, and especially in the Kachhi cultivate their own holdings. They are inclined to be quarrelsome, and the Baloches of Kadirpur Bakhsha are notorious in this respect. Several of the sections of the tribes are incorrigible cattle-thieves, and the Nur Mahram and Akil Hayata Baloches, in the colony police station of Mochhiwala, have been gazetted a criminal tribe. The Baloches have numerous conspicuous villages; among them Mari Shah Sakhira, Kot Shakir, Chhatta and Kadirpur Bakhsha in the Jhang Tahsil and Bulla in Shorkot. The zaildars are Ahmad Khan of Chhatta, Muhammad Khan of Mari Shah Sakhira and Langar Khan of Kot Shakir.

### *IV.—Menial, or Artisan.*

Menials — Chuhras and Mussallis (sweepers). Dhobis (washermen). Kasais (butchers). Kubhars (potters). Lohars (smiths). Machhis (bakers and watermen). Mallahs (boatmen). Mirasis (bards). Mochis (leather-workers). Nais (barbers). Paolis (weavers). Raies (masons). Tarkhans (carpenters). Telis (oil-pressers). Tobas (well-cleaners). Others. Total

More than 30 per cent. of the population is represented by the artisan and menial classes professing the Muhammadan religion. But it is by no means the case either that all these people follow their hereditary trade, or that all who perform menial work have been enumerated under the proper class. Menials are very frequently found as tenants and sometimes as owners; and many menials have been recorded as Khokhars, Bhattis or Awans, tribal names which are frequently adopted. The most numerous of the menial classes are the *paolis*, or weavers, and at the time Jhang had a considerable export trade to the frontier in country cloth now much decayed. As is natural in a district which has depended so much in the past on its wells, the *kubhars*, or potters, and the *tarkhans*, or carpenters, are also very numerous. Between the *chuhra* and the *mussalli* there is little to choose, except that the latter are generally higher in the social scale, and are frequently found as tenants, and sometimes as owners.

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Area owned by Main Tribes.

The area, in acres, owned by the main tribes in the old villages is as follows:—

| Name of tribe. | Chiniot. | Jhang. | Shorkot. | Total. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sial .. .. | 1,183 | 144,070 | 130,375 | 275,628 | 19 |
| Other Rajput .. | 153,833 | 19,143 | 1,719 | 174,695 | 12 |
| Jat .. .. | 144,861 | 86,140 | 68,910 | 299,911 | 21 |
| Baloch .. .. | .. | 39,412 | 40,801 | 80,213 | 5 |
| Sayyid and Koreshi | 106,343 | 111,887 | 65,926 | 284,156 | 20 |
| Other Mussalman .. | 45,839 | 18,253 | 12,455 | 76,547 | 5 |
| Hindu .. .. | 27,556 | 103,010 | 64,479 | 195,045 | 13 |
| Shamilat .. | 32,985 | 16,393 | 16,349 | 65,727 | 5 |
| European .. | *Nil* | *Nil* | *Nil* | *Nil* | *Nil* |
| Total .. | 512,600 | 538,308 | 401,014 | 1,451,922 | 100 |

Assuming that the shamilat will be eventually partitioned among the tribes according to the same proportions as the land already severally owned, it will be seen that Hindus own 13 per cent. of the total area of the old district, exclusive of the 68,753 acres owned by Government. The Hindu owners are chiefly Kirars (or Aroras), though Khatris, Brahmins and Bhatias own fairly large properties. The greatest proportion of land owned by Hindus is in the Jhang Tahsil, though they form a considerable part of the proprietary body in the Shorkot Tahsil also. In the Chiniot Tahsil, which was never under the administration of Sawan Mal, to whom the Kirars chiefly owe their properties, Hindus own comparatively little land. Sials only own in the Jhang and Shorkot Tahsils, and appear to have never had much influence in Chiniot. In Jhang, indeed, their properties are confined to the Chenab riverain and the lower reaches of the Jhelum River. Sayyids are found throughout the district, but chiefly in the two northern tahsils ; in Shorkot they give way to Koreshis, who muster very strongly in this tahsil. The Baloches are confined almost entirely to the country between the Thal and the river in both the Jhang and Shorkot Tahsils and to a few villages on the left bank of the Jhelum in the Jhang Vichhan. Baloches own no property whatever in the Chiniot Tahsil. The distribution of the Mussalman tribes between other Rajputs and Jats is not based on any very

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secure foundation; but in the Chiniot Tahsil the country is distinctly separated into the *ilakas* of various tribes such as the Nissoanas, Gilotars, Lalis and Bhattis west of the river, and the Chaddhars, with their numerous branches, on the east, the Harals occupying the river-bank itself.

**Area allotted in Colony by Main Tribes.**

Of the 185 colony villages which have been allotted in the Chiniot and Jhang Tahsils, 166 have been granted on peasant terms to the Hitharis and Janglis of the district, 11 on peasant terms to immigrants and 5 to yeomen and *raises;* 32 colony villages were transferred from the Lyallpur District in the Shorkot Tahsil, and the total colony villages now in the district are 217.

The allotment according to the main tribes is—

| Tribe. | Lower Chenab Colony, Jhang District. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Sial .. .. .. | 42,425 | 18 |
| Other Rajput .. .. .. | 31,212 | 14 |
| Jat .. .. .. | 87,725 | 43 |
| Baloch .. .. .. | 16,824 | 7 |
| Sayyid and Koreshi .. .. | 13,091 | 6 |
| Other Mussalman .. .. | 16,361 | 7 |
| Hindu .. .. .. | 9,653 | 4 |
| Shamilat .. .. .. | *Nil* | *Nil* |
| European .. .. .. | *Nil* | *Nil* |
| Christian .. .. .. | 1,086 | 1 |
| Total .. | 228,377 | 100 |

**Notified Agricultural Tribes.**

The tribes originally notified under the Land Alienation Act as a group of agricultural tribes for the Jhang District were the Baloches, Jats, Kokaras, Koreshis, Nekokaras, Rajputs and Sayyids. To these have since been added the Turks, who, however, own very little land in the district, and the Arains. Recently the Pathans have also been notified as an agricultural tribe. The inclusion of the Arains was allowed in Jhang in order to bring the tribe into the agricultural status in the other south-western districts. All are included in one group for the district. The tribal denominations were intentionally made general, and practically all non-menial

Muhammadan agricultural tribes are included in the notified group. The chief exceptions are the Afghans. The colony portions of the district have not been exempted from the operation of the Act or of the notification for the Jhang District, and the above ten tribes are notified agricultural tribes in the Jhang Colony villages, as well as in the rest of the district.

**Descent of Jagirs Act.** No action has been taken as yet in the Jhang District under the Descent of Jagirs Act.

**Sayyid Families.** The great Bukhari group of Sayyid families trace their descent to Sher Shah, Sayyid Jalal-ud-Din Bukhari; the relation of the families to one another is shown in the following genealogical tree:—

JALAL-UD-DIN BUKHARI.

- Sultan Sayyid Ahmad Kabir.
  - Makhdum Jakani.
    - Budhe Shah.
      - Shaikh Ismail.
        - Sayyids of— Chiniot, Bakhshwala, Kot Khudayar, Ahmadabad, Thatta Shah Jamal, Thatta Khuda Yar, Wad Sayyidan, Thatta Alam Shah, Hid, Thutti Balaraja, Jahanian Shah (Shal pur), Daulnwala, Kot Khair Shah, Pir Mahal (Multan), and Kaaranga (Multan).
      - Muhammad Rajan.
        - Sayyids of— Chak Naurang Shah, and Uch.
  - Shah Rajan Kattal.
    - Shah Daulat Kattal.
- Muhammad Ghaus.
  - Shah Jiwana.
    - Sayyids of— Shah Jiwana, Ratta Matta, Kot Isa Shah, Kariwala and Jhamb.

**Rajoa Sayyids.** The Sayyids of Rajoa were virtually an independent clan until the reduction of the country by Ranjit Singh. They were once defeated and subdued by Walidad Khan, but he restored the country to them immediately afterwards out of respect for their holy origin. The Rajoa Sayyids have always been noted as a brave, manly, military clan, and their independence was probably as much due to their quality as warriors as to the sacred character of their family. They are a branch of the Bukhari Sayyids, the principal Sayyid family in this district. Their ancestor was Shah Daulat, a

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Sayyid fakir who came from Uch Sayyid Jallal in Bahawalpur and settled in this part of the Punjab. He remained for twelve years in the River Chenab opposite the village of Thatti Balaraja rapt in religious meditation. The Chenab contains numerous islands, and it is probable that the fakir, though said to have lived in the Chenab, used at times to rest himself on dry ground. The next stage in his career was the performance of many wondrous miracles, and he then left the river and settled at Rajoa where he died, and where his tomb is still to be seen. The fame of the fakir and the miracles that he did reached the ears of the emperors of Delhi, and the great Akbar granted him by *sanad* all the tract round Rajoa now comprised in the Rajoa estates. He married a Khokhar's daughter. The power and influence of the family steadily increased. The Sayyids were never defeated before they suffered a reverse at the hands of Walidad. The story tells us that they stole Walidad's camels, and that Walidad punished them for not restoring them. The Sayyids rendered good service in the Multan campaign, and were engaged in much sharp fighting with Narain Singh round Chiniot, in which they lost several men. They were fully rewarded by the British Government. The present heads of the family are Sayyid Muhammad Ghaus, Sayyid Charagh Shah, Sardar Hussain Shah, M.L.A., and Sayyid Ghulam Abbas. Sardar Hussain Shah was twice elected to the local Legislative Council, and is now an elected member of the Legislative Assembly. Sayyid Ghulam Abbas was also elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1924.

Uch Sayyids.

The Sayyids of Uch are another of the clans of Jhang who can be said to have been at one time semi-independent. The family is of recent date. Their founder was a Bilot Sayyid, Gul Imam, who wandered across the Thal from his native village on the Indus in the time of Inayatulla Khan. He first settled at Rodu Sultan, a village in the Kachhi, where another fakir of that name had his abode. This fakir became his disciple. The Bilot fakir then took up his residence on one of the high sand-hills of the Thal called Sammubhir, and commenced to work miracles. In a few years he had obtained so much influence in the neighbourhood that he commenced to construct the Uch Fort. Inayatulla is said to have assisted, and to have worked as a brick-layer. He certainly held the fakir in great esteem as he made over to him a number of villages in *jagir*. Gul Imam seems to have been a man of much ability and large ideas. Besides the three castles in Uch called Chandna, Hazara and Soni, he built forts at Sibba Dauluana, Machhiwal and Sat. The ruins of the six forts built on the edge of the Thal remain still, and attest the enterprise of the fakir. They must have been places of much strength in the 18th century. The most

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important of Gul Imam's public works was the construction of the Uch Canal, leaving the River Jhelum close under Machhiwal and tailing off in Uch. The canal was one of those big ditches that are so extremely useful. Most of the water was monopolized by the fakir for irrigating Uch, though the excavation was effected by the forced labour of all the country through which it passed. The canal ceased to run about the end of the 18th century after flowing for some sixty years. The tradition still exists of the wondrous prosperity of Uch when irrigated by the canal, how there was a lake under the gates of the fort and town (which are built on the edge of the Thal) on which the fakir and his councillors took their pleasure in a boat, how the trees flourished and how every well had its two or three acres of rice. Verily the glory is departed from Uch! A tumble-down fort uninhabited and in ruins, encircled by a straggling poverty-stricken village, looks down upon a strip of country on whose barren soils, tainted by salts and hard-like iron, the only spontaneous growths are a few *jál* bushes. The few wells are of the most wretched description, the worst in the Kachhi. The few episodes in which the Uch Sayyids have played any historical part have been already mentioned in the account of the Sial chiefs. The semi-independence of the Sayyids lasted as long as that of the Sials, and succumbed to the advance of Ranjit Singh. The head of the family, Gul Muhammad, is a very worthy old gentleman. Gul Muhammad is zaildar, and has great influence in the Thal.

**Latifpur Sayyids, Descendants of Pir Fateh Khan.**

Another independent chief of Sayyid extraction ruled in what is now known as the Shah Jiwana *ilaka*. This Sayyid family is not the same as that of Shah Jiwana, though their villages adjoin. The family at some period before the reign of Walidad ruled over a large tract of country. Their only important chief was Latif Shah, who was a Sayyid of Uch Sayyid Jellal in Bahawalpur. He first settled at Alipur on the Chenab, and thence migrated to Bhambrala, where he founded a small state. The boundaries of the Sayyid rule were the Chenab and the countries of the chiefs of Massan and Bhairo on the south and west, and Kirana and the Rehan country on the east. Latif Shah, proprietor and lambardar of the village of Latif Shah, is a descendant of his namesake. The family are now well-to-do zamindars.

**Shah Jiwana Sayyids.**

The Shah Jiwana Sayyids are the descendants of Shah Jiwana, whose shrine is in the village. Many of the villages round are owned by this family, to which too the Sayyids of Kot Isa Shah belong. The Shah Jiwana Sayyids have always been of importance, and Sayyid Khizar Hayat, son of the late Saleh Shah, now the head of the senior branch, was during the management of the estate by the court of wards trained

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for a short time in the Lyallpur Agricultural School. His younger brother, Mubarak Shah, was educated at the Aitchison College, and is now an elected member of the Legislative Council. The late Sayyid Raja Shah's son, Abid Hussain, is now being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The family, after being released from the superintendence of the courts of wards, has once again been placed under the court of wards. The late Sayyid Muhammad Shah's branch is now represented by Sayyid Charagh Shah, and the feuds between the two branches are now less in evidence.

Isa Shah, who owned the vast Ratta Matta property, died some years ago.

Shaikh Sulemana Sayyids.

The Shaikh Sulemana Sayyids reside at Thatti Balaraja west of Chiniot, at Chiniot itself and in several villages east of the town. Their followers are extremely numerous, and their income from offerings very large. They are not very efficient landlords.

## Family of the Sial Chief.

KABIR KHAN (17th Chief), d. 1801.

- Ahmad Khan, d. 1820
  - Inayat Khan, d. 1838.
    - Amir Ali Khan, b. 1834.
      - Ahmad Khan, b. 1866.
        - Dilmir Khan, b. 1898.
  - Muhammad Ismail Khan, d. 1890.
    - Kabir Khan, d. 1898.
      - Mauladad Khan, b. 1866.
        - Ahmad Khan, b. 1887.
        - Fateh Khan, d. 1906.
        - Ghulam Akbar Khan, b. 1893.
          - Sarfraz Khan.
          - Kabir Khan.
          - Kalab Ali Khan.
          - Sultan Khan.
        - Muhammad Khan.
      - Hakim Khan, b. 1872.
        - Inayatulla Khan.
        - Habibulla Khan.
        - Azizulla Khan.
- Jahan Khan, d. 1870.
  - Jalal Khan, d. 1885.
    - Walidad Khan, b. 1855.
      - Zawad Khan, b. 1876.
        - Jalal Khan, b. 1901.
        - Lal Khan, b. 1903.
        - Smail Khan, b. 1906.
        - Inayatulla Khan, b. 1910.
      - Zakat Khan, b. 1878.
    - Sardar Khan, b. 1865.
      - Jahan Khan, b. 1891.
      - Sher Khan, b. 1893.
      - Kabir Khan, b. 1900.
      - Ghazi Khan, b. 1904.
    - Mauladad Khan, b. 1880.

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Family of the Sial Chief.

The history of the Jhang Sial family is the history of the district up to the period of the Multan rebellion. At the time of the last settlement Amir Ali Khan, the grandfather of Dilmir Khan, the present representative of the elder branch of the family, was a boy of fourteen, his father having been killed at Rasulpur fighting for Diwan Sawan Mal against Raja Gulab Singh in 1838. His uncle, Muhammad Ismail Khan, was a young man of 31 years, and it was to him that Major Herbert Edwardes wrote for troops on behalf of Government and for the collection of the revenue of the district. Ismail Khan responded wholeheartedly, and his services were especially valuable at a time when it was inexpedient to detach a force against petty rebel leaders. After annexation, Ismail Khan was made Ressaldar of the Jhang Mounted Police; but his services were, through inadvertence, overlooked, and it was not till 1856 that he received a pension of Rs. 600 for life. Three wells were also released to him and his male heirs in perpetuity. In 1857 the services of Ismail Khan were conspicuous. He aided in raising a force of cavalry, and served in person against the insurgents. For his loyalty he received a *khillat* of Rs. 500 and the title of Khan Bahadur; his yearly grant of Rs. 600 was raised to Rs. 1,000, with the addition of a *jagir* of Rs. 350 for life. In 1860 his pension was, at his own desire, exchanged for a life *jagir*. In 1879 Sir Robert Egerton recommended that the life *jagir* be raised to Rs. 2,000, and continued to a selected heir during the pleasure of Government. The *jagir* allowance was duly increased; but, with regard to the second proposition, the supreme Government deemed it advisable merely to lay down that it should receive consideration on the death of the holder.

Ismail Khan died in 1890, and was succeeded by his only son, Kabir Khan, to whom his life *jagir* was continued. During the later years of his life Ismail Khan was on the worst of terms with his son, and in the dissensions which sprang up between them was contracted the burden of debt which has brought the family almost to the verge of ruin. Kabir Khan did not long survive his father, and, on his death in 1898, the *jagir* was continued to his elder son, Mauladad Khan (now a Khan Bahadur), the present head of the family.

The property owned by the two brothers, Khan Bahadur Mauladad Khan and Khan Sahib Hakim Khan, at present amounts to 2,974 acres in 17 villages of the Jhang and Shorkot Tahsils; and Mauladad Khan holds a separate yeoman grant of 4 squares in chak 453-J.B. of the Chenab Colony.

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Khan Bahadur Mauladad Khan is on the bench of honorary magistrates of Jhang-Maghiana, while his brother, Khan Sahib Hakim Khan, is a member of the municipal committee, and both are zaildars. In addition, the Khan Bahadur holds lambardaris in 7 villages, the lambardaris of 2 villages having been given by him to his brother Hakim Khan.

The junior branch of the family is represented by Walidad Khan and his two brothers, who, except for grants on the Chenab Canal, own but little land. They hold, however, in perpetual *jagir* Chund Bharwana and Budhi Thatti, two villages across the Chenab from Jhang, a grant bestowed by the Sikhs which had not been resumed by them before annexation, and was therefore continued by the British Government. Walidad Khan was a member of the municipal committee, and is a zaildar. His son, Zabad Khan, usually officiates as zaildar of Chund. The family became deeply involved in debt, and the property had to be taken under the superintendence of the court of wards.

Nath Sahib.

The chief religious foundation of the district, and, at the same time, one of the most interesting land-owning institutions of the district, is that of the sanyasi fakirs of Jhang. The incumbent for the time being exchanges the surname of *gir*, which is borne by all the fakirs of the order, for that of *nath*. The succession has been as follows:—

| Sadiks. | Sidhs. |
|---|---|
| (2) Chandi Nath. | (1) Lal Nath. |
| (4) Puran Nath. | (3) Prag Nath. |
| (6) Jaswant Nath. | (5) Mangal Nath. |
| (8) Amar Nath. | (7) Mohan Nath. |
| (10) Umra Nath. | (9) Raj Nath. |
| (12) Shamsher Nath. | (11) Ramet Nath. |
| (14) Sant Kumar Nath | (13) Balwant Nath. |

The fakirs form two groups: the sidhs (genuine), or religious descendants of the founder, and the sadiks (faithful), descendants of Chandi Nath, who for his faithful service to the founder became Nath Sahib on the resignation of the pious Lal Nath. The succession is in turn of a sidh and

a sadik. The present *nath* (Kumar Nath) is of the sadik group, and, like his predecessors, manages the property with conspicuous ability and success. An original feature of the institution was that each Nath Sahib, on the completion of 12 years on the *gaddi*, voluntarily made away with himself. This custom, however, ceased with Mangal Nath, the fifth Nath Sahib. The institution has land in 37 villages, and lambardaris in 7. The *jagirs* attached to the shrine are the whole of Bela Chandi Nath, 8 wells in Jhang, 1 in Bitafi and 1 in Taja Berwala.

**Muhammadans.**

Shiahs are unusually numerous in Jhang due to the influence of the Shiah Koreshis of Hassu Balel, and of the Sayyid families of Bilot in the Dera Ismail Khan District and Shah Jiwana and Rajoa in the Jhang District. The Koreshis of Shorkot town proper are, however, not Shiahs. Shiaism is on the increase in the district. The influx of wealth on account of canal irrigation has invested some Sayyid families with added importance, and has proved helpful in spreading Shiaism. The Muharram is observed strictly, and *taziahs* are followed bare-headed and bare-footed. Mourning (throwing of dust on heads and beating of breasts) is indulged in with extreme violence, and neither Hindus nor Muhammadans are allowed to approach the *taziah* without baring their heads and removing their shoes.

**Hindus.**

There are no indigenous Jat and Rajput Hindus in Jhang; the Hindus of the district are entirely of castes of non-agricultural type, such as Brahmins, Khatris, Aroras and Bhatias. The Sikhs of the district, like the Hindus, are generallly non-agriculturists, and there seems to be a marked decline in the popularity of Sikhism in the district. Many families are wholly Sikh, but, in the majority of cases, there are Sikh and Hindu members of the same family. The majority of the Sikhs are naturally the followers of Guru Gobind Singh, but there are many followers of Guru Nanak in the district. The high edifice at Nanak Sar, east of Jhang, which in the old days stood solitary out in the wilderness, is a Sikh remain.

**Ecclesiastical Administration—Christian Mission.**

The Christian population of the district is in the charge of the chaplain at Multan. In the Shorkot portion of the colony, chak 500 has been allotted to Roman Catholic missionaries, and the Christian colonists are thriving. There is a small church in the civil lines.

**Occupation, Daily Life and Division of Time.**

The first month in the year is Chetar, and the last Phagan. They are given in the order below, with the

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corresponding English months. The spelling gives the local pronunciation :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chetar | .. | .. | Middle of March | to | Middle of April. | |
| Baisakh | .. | .. | Do. | April | Do. | May. |
| Jeth | .. | .. | Do. | May | Do. | June. |
| Har | .. | .. | Do. | June | Do. | July. |
| Sawan | .. | .. | Do. | July | Do. | August. |
| Bhadru | .. | .. | Do. | August | Do. | September. |
| Assu | .. | .. | Do. | September | Do. | October. |
| Katik | .. | .. | Do. | October | Do. | November. |
| Maghar | .. | .. | Do. | November | Do. | December. |
| Poh | .. | .. | Do. | December | Do. | January. |
| Magh | .. | .. | Do. | January | Do. | February. |
| Phagan | .. | .. | Do. | February | Do. | March. |

The days are divided into 8 *pahrs* (pronounced *pahurs*) of 3 hours each. The following is a list of the recognized times of day; some of the expressions, however, are seldom used :—

| As used by | | English equivalent. |
|---|---|---|
| Muhammadans. | Hindus. | |
| Adhi rat .. .. | Adhi rat .. .. | Midnight. |
| Pichhli rat .. | Pichhli rat .. | 3 A.M. |
| Dhami wela .. | None .. .. | The last hour of the night before dawn. |
| Namaz wela .. | Parbhat wela .. | Daybreak. |
| Deh ubhre .. | Vadde wela .. | Sunrise. |
| Chha wela.. .. | None .. .. | Two hours or an hour and a half after sunrise. |
| Roti wela .. .. | None .. .. | Bread-time 9-10 A.M. |
| Dopahar .. .. | None .. .. | Midday. |
| Peshi .. .. | None .. .. | 3 P.M. |
| Digar .. .. | None .. .. | Half an hour before sunset. |
| Namashan .. | Sandhian wela .. | Just after sunset. |
| Khuftan .. .. | Sota wela .. | Bed-time, when all the stars have come out. |

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Food.

The table below gives the food of an agriculturist for the different months:—

| Month. | Food. |
|---|---|
| Chet .. .. | *Chapatis* of barley, peas and wheat-flour; butter-milk with morning, and milk with evening, meal; green gram pods and carrots are also eaten. |
| Baisakh .. .. | Wheaten *chapatis* and vegetables. |
| Jeth .. .. | Wheaten *chapatis*, pilu berries, melons, vegetables and butter-milk and milk, as before. |
| Har, Sawan, Bhadru. Asen | Wheaten *chapatis*, melons in Har and butter-milk and milk, as before. |
| Katik, Maghar, Poh, Magh, Phagan. | Wheat, jowar, bajra and maize *chapatis*, turnips cooked in milk and butter-milk and milk, as before. |

In the matter of daily food, there is a very wholesome rise in the standard of living of the poorer classes. Wheat is being used more than ever, the mixture of wheat-flour with maize, etc., is less frequent, and wheat *chapatis* are eaten with cooked vegetables much more frequently than before.

Zamindars have two meals a day, the morning meal from 10 to 11 o'clock, and the evening one from 6-30 to 8 o'clock. The evening meal remains at much the same time all the year round. When the pilu berries are in, only half the ordinary quantity of grain is eaten; when turnips are ready, one-fourth of the usual amount of bread. Well-to-do zamindars live upon wheaten bread, rice and meat.

Dress—Men's Dress.

The poor zamindar's clothes are a white cloth tied round his loins, and reaching petticoat-like half-way below the knee, called *majhla*; and another white cloth thrown over his shoulders, called *chaddar*. Another piece of thin cloth, *pag*, is twisted round his head, leaving the top bare, and, with a pair of shoes, completes his attire. In the cold weather he wears in addition a blanket--*kamal*. The better zamindars, zaildars and such-like wear a *kurta* in addition to the

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*chaddar* and *majhla*. Some of the *lungis* worn in this district are of extremely pretty check patterns, the ground being generally white. White is the proper colour for the turban. The richer zamindars are going in for very costly coats for special occasions, and the turban with a *turra* is being more and more affected. Only a few men in the district affect the European style in their costume.

**Women's Dress.**

The women of the poor zamindar class wear the *majhla*, always white in colour, tied in a slightly different way from the men. It is worn longer and tighter, especially about the hips. Trousers are taboo. Certain classes of women in the towns wear them, but not a single zamindar woman. A bodice (*choli*) and a *chaddar* worn over the head are the other garments. The *choli* is usually brightly-coloured, but the old-fashioned *choli* is being gradually replaced by the type of shirt in use in towns. The *chaddar* is either white, or of some dark, sombre colour. Young unmarried women sometimes wear bright-coloured *chaddars*. But there is a considerable variety in the quality of the clothes worn by individuals of different positions. Increased prosperity has led to increased expenditure on women's dress.

**Ornaments.**

The wearing of ornaments is almost entirely confined to women. A man is contented with his signet, *chhap*, and perhaps one other ring, *chhalla*, and an amulet, *bahatta*, also ornamental, tied just above the elbow. As for women's ornaments, their name is legion. Those worn by almost every zamindarni are *kangan*, a plain bracelet; *valian*, ear-rings; *chhalla*, a plain finger-ring; *hassi* a necklet; *bahatta*, an amulet, similar to those worn by men. Nose-rings are very seldom worn. Ornaments were at one time an account of investment for saving, but, owing to the decline in the price of cotton and wheat during the last 2 or 3 years, very much less ornaments are being made in villages than was formerly the case.

**Dwellings.**

It is only in the Chiniot Tahsil in the colony villages and in the better-cultivated portions of the other tahsils that all the inhabitants of a village live at one hamlet or village. They prefer living at their separate wells. Down south there are many villages that have no village site whatever. Each proprietor lives at his well. The well of the lambardar, and perhaps one other, will have a small hamlet growing up round it, consisting of the huts of the proprietors and his tenants and those of a shopkeeper and a few *kamins*. There are hardly any strong solidly-built villages such as are seen further east.

In the colony an area of one square has usually been set apart for the actual village site, and the whole popula-

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tion of each village usually lives within a single village site, though in some large peasant estates two sites have been allowed. The house sites within these village reserves have been allotted by the Colonization Officer according to standard plans; and the grantees themselves apparently now prefer joint villages, so much so that applications for additional ahatas in the abadi square were numerous, and great care had to be taken not to let any one person grab more ahatas than was absolutely necessary. Ahatas, for shops in particular, are in great demand.

There are three kinds of houses in the district—

(1) *kothi* or *kothri*, a square mud house, containing sometimes one, and sometimes two, rooms, sometimes with a front room, and sometimes without; the roof is also of mud, and flat;

(2) *sahl*, the commonest kind, consists of four mud walls, over which a roof of thatch is thrown, supported on an arrangement of beams and rafters that keeps the centre of the thatch, and allows the sides to bend down and overlap the side mud walls. The end walls are built up to meet the thatch. The thatch is called *chhapar*, and the beams which support it *pat* and *lara*. A new *sahl*, with the floor sanded and sprinkled with fresh water, is cool and comfortable; and

(3) *pakhi*, is simply a movable roof of *tili*. It is propped up by four or five poles, and under it the family lives. There are no walls to it of any description.

Nomad Camps.

Besides the villages proper, there are *jhoks*, *rahnas* and *bhainis*. *Jhok* is the name generally applied to the headquarters of camel-owners, and *rahna* to that of cattle graziers. A *rahna* is the name applied to all the temporary abodes of large collections of graziers; *bhaini* is another name applied to the headquarters of a herd.

Amusements.

The chief amusement among men is a game called *pirkaudi*, a form of prisoner's base, over which at fairs and festivals considerable excitement is aroused. A slow dance, with clapping of hands round a tom-tom, known as *jhumar*, at one time very popular, is now becoming obsolete. Cricket is no longer popular among schoolboys. Sport, as the English understand it, is beginning to be indulged in, but not yet to any great extent. In some parts of the district it is possible to get up tent-pegging of an evening.

CHAPTER I, C.

POPULATION.

Fairs.

A considerable number of fairs is held in this district during the year. A list of the more important is given below:—

| Place where fair is held. | Person in whose honour it is held. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Shah Jiwana .. | Shah Jiwana .. | 27th Baisakh. |
| 2. Pir Kot Sidhana .. | Pir Abdul Kadir .. | .. |
| 3. Atharan Hazari .. | Pir Taj-ud-Din .. | 3rd February in Chet. |
| 4. Pir Abdul Rahman .. | Pir Abdul Rahman .. | 3rd Thursday in Chet. |
| 5. Kakki Kathia .. | Pir Kalia .. | .. |
| 6. Bamrala .. .. | Haji Kasim Bali .. | 9th Zilhaj. |
| 7. Hassu Balel.. .. | Shah Balel .. | 27th Har. |
| 8. Mari .. .. | Shah Sakhira .. | 10th Har. |
| 9. Rodu Sultan .. | Faqir Gul Muhammad | 7th Katik. |
| 10. Jhang .. .. | Hir and Ranjha .. | 1st Magh. |
| 11. Sadik Nihang .. | Shah Sadiq Nihang .. | 23rd Maghar. |
| 12. Massan .. .. | Jinda Kaliana .. | Dasehra. |
| 13. Bulla Patoana .. | Mian Lal Kanju .. | 12th Baisakh. |

It must be mentioned that fairs all over the district are declining in popularity, both for economical reasons, and because the tastes of the people are becoming somewhat more sophisticated, and old country fairs, apart from some tent-pegging, now hold no attraction. The cinema, however, has not yet penetrated in the rural part of the district.

Names.

The names used by the Hindus in the district are not in any way distinctive of the district, though such names as Chinioti Mal and Jhangi Ram may be purely local. The names of the Muhammadan peasants are, as is usual in the south-west of the Punjab, most frequently devoid of any reference to the Prophet; and the names of brothers frequently, as elsewhere, rhyme; examples are Alawal, Shahabal, Sajawal, Bahawal: Muhabat, Nijabat, Salabat, Shahadat. In the towns and among the tribes of religious type orthodox Muhammadan names are more common.

Titles.

All members of the Jahankhanana Sials are known as *Khan*, and the chief of the tribe is not displeased to be called *Nawab*. The majority of the Sials, when of any importance, are called *Mahr*; to this, however, the Janjiana Sials are exceptions, as they are known as *Mian*. Some Koreshis are addressed as *Makhdums*. Among Hindus, Brahmins are always spoken of as *Pandit*; hereditary land-owning Hindus, and in especial the Gangahar family of Jhang, as *Malik*. *Chaudhri* is often applied as a title to Hindus occupying prominent positions.

The following is a list of the darbaris of the district:—

*Provincial.*

(1) Khan Bahadur Mauladad Khan of Jhang City.

*Divisional.*

(1) Khan Sahib Hakim Khan of Jhang City;
(2) Khan Walidad Khan Sial of Jhang City;
(3) Khan Ahmad Khan Gadi of Chhatta Bakhsha;
(4) Sayyid Allah Yar Shah of Kot Isa Shah;
(5) Maulvi Muhammad Ashraf of Wasu Astana;
(6) Rai Bahadur Lala Girdhari Lal of Maghiana;
(7) Khan Bahadur Sayyid Sardar Shah of Pir Kot Sidhana;
(8) Faqir Gul Muhammad of Uch Gul Imam: and
(9) Faqir Muhammad Rashid of Shah Sadiq Nihang.

**Social Developments.**

The matter of interest with regard to social developments is that the Hindu Sabha in the district has abolished practically and completely the custom of *phulakha*. Formerly it was customary for the bride's people to make large presents in the shape of cash and *gur* to the bridegroom's party. This led to undesirable extravagance, and the Hindu Sabha succeeded in reducing expenses on marriage It may also be noted that in the Jhang District, even amongst the very poor people, money is not demanded from the bridegroom as a condition precedent of marriage. Very few among the poor people make such a demand, and, when some amount is paid, it is not very considerable. This applies both to Hindus and Muhammadans.

**Politics.**

Politics as yet do not form any important factor in the public life of the district. In Chiniot and Shorkot there were no public bodies worth the name. In Maghiana itself the Indian National Congress appears to have a branch, and some petulance is occasionally exhibited, but the vast majority of the people, even amongst the residents of towns, are not political-minded.

**Elections.**

Zamindars all over the district are unanimous in declaring that the introduction of the system of election to the Punjab Legislative Council, as also to the Legislative Assembly, has resulted in intensifying faction feeling. A large number of them is quite honest in deploring the institution of elections, and would greatly prefer being left in peace, instead of being harassed by the tension of rival claims. It must not, however, be supposed that the distinction attached to being elected on the Legislative Council is not coveted, but not because it involves public work, but gives the elected individual an opportunity of coming in contact with high officials.

# CHAPTER II.—Economic

## SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.

CHAPTER II, A.

AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.

General Condition.

Owing to the scantiness of the rainfall, cultivation in the Jhang District depends practically entirely either on inundation or percolation from the rivers (*sailab*), or on artificial irrigation from wells (*chahi*, *jhalari*, *abi*) or from a canal (*nahri*). The only system of lifting well water known in the district is the Persian-wheel. It must not, however, be supposed because there is, so to speak, no cultivation that depends solely upon rain that it is a matter of indifference whether the country gets rain or not. *Sailab* lands of good quality if well wetted during July and August require wonderfully little rain, but *without* rain the crops are never good. To crops on light and *sandy sailab* lands no rain means destruction. The crop looks very well up to the latter half of February, and then the dryness of the Jhang climate soon makes itself felt. If the crop does not dry up, the ears will be small and stunted, and contain only a few shrivelled grains. It is not so much heavy rain, as rain in season, that is needed. The outturn of all crops on well and *sailab* lands is best in years of moderate rainfall. This is true of *nahri* lands also, especially in years when, owing to short supplies in the rivers, the canals cannot carry sufficient water to ripen the *rabi* crop unaided.

Soil.

The soils met with in the district are distinguished primarily by the proportion of sand mixed with clay, and there is a distinctly visible gradation, starting with pure *retli*, and containing, through *maira* to *rappar* and *rakkar*, with this addition, that in most places the *maira* passes from *kalrathi* to *kallar*. The natural soil varies frequently and considerably from village to village. It is only here and there that one comes across vast stretches of sandy soil or *shor kallar* and *rappar*. Generally the soil is loose *maira*. Good, rich soil is found in all the three tahsils, but it predominates in Chiniot. The loud complaints about the spread of *kallar* in the two Jhelum *nahri* circles certainly appear to be well founded in the light of the information contained in the inspection notes recorded at the time of the last settlement. There was a marked note of hesitation in dealing with the former circle, and the problematic effect of canal irrigation on a soil impregnated with *kallar* was fully appreciated. This is what was recorded in 1904: "It is difficult to foretell what will be the effect of canal irrigation on such land, but the then Settlement Officer thought that, so far from the *kallar* being brought to the surface, the salts will be to some extent washed out of the soil ; heavy manuring will prob-

ably be required, but the large grazing area, which will always be available, will permit of the upkeep of a large number of cattle." It is clear that *kallar* has not been washed out.

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Natural soil distinctions, however, though worthy of consideration, do not constitute nearly so important an item in the comparative productive value of the tract as differences in the method of, and facilities for, irrigation. If it is true anywhere that water is everything, it is true in the uplands of Jhang, and consequently the classification adopted in the records follows the usual custom.

Agricultural Calendar.

The agricultural operations of each month in the year are as follows:—

*Chet* (*15th March to 14th April*).—Cotton, sugarcane, *china*, vegetables, *chari* and *moth* are sown. The first hoeing is given to sugarcane. Towards the end of the month gram and *massar* harvesting commences.

*Baisakh* (*15th April to 14th May*).—Late cotton and sugarcane are sown, also *chari*, *moth* and melons among the cotton, and cane as a catch crop. Harvesting of *rabi* crops is in full swing; at the end of the month threshing commences.

*Jeth* (*15th May to 14th June*).—Occasionally a little late cotton is sown. Generally, all energies are devoted to the carrying and threshing of the *rabi* harvest.

*Har* (*15th June to 14th July*).—This is the first month of the rains, in which all *kharif* crops are sown—*chari*, maize, *moth*, *mash*, *mung*, *bajra*, etc. Sugarcane and cotton are hoed. Manure is spread on the fields to be ploughed up for the next *rabi*, and ploughings begin.

*Sawan* (*15th July to 14th August*).—Sowings for the *kharif* should be completed by 15th Sawan, after which they are late and risky; but, generally, the whole month is devoted to *kharif* sowings. Ploughings for the *rabi* continue.

*Bhadon* (*15th August to 14th September*).—Ploughings for the *rabi* continue; towards the end of the month *toria*, *sarson* and a little early gram are sown.

*Assu* (*15th September to 14th October*).—Early wheat, barley, *toria*, *senji* and vegetables are sown. Early maize is cut, and early cotton picked.

*Katik* (*15th October to 14th November*).—*Rabi* sowings continue. *Kharif* crops are harvested. Pressings of sugarcane begin.

*Maghar* (*15th November to 14th December*).—Late wheat is sown; cotton-picking and cane-pressing are carried on. Early *toria* and late maize are harvested.

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*Poh (15th December to 14th January).*—Late cotton pickings take place; sugarcane pressings continue. *Toria* is harvested.

*Magh (15th January to 14th February).*—The last *toria* is cut, and cane pressings concluded. Vegetables are sown and trees planted.

*Phagan (15th February to 14th March).*—Melons and vegetables are planted; ploughings for cotton and cane begin.

Cultivation.

The district is practically rainless after the 15th September, and consequently very little ploughing is attempted in winter in unirrigated areas beyond scratching the surface of the earth in *sailab* areas. Into these the seed (to the selection of which very little thought is bestowed) is scattered broadcast, and the crop is then left to its fate. As *barani* cultivation is negligible, most of the labour goes to *chahi* and *nahri* areas. On wells the most common practice is to manure heavily the area near the well cylinder, and to reserve a part of it for turnips (fodder), and it is this area which is generally *dofasli*. The area on the outer fringes of the land attached to the well is cultivated only in years of favourable rainfall, and on this area wheat follows wheat as a rule—though this is the area that suffers first and most in years of capricious rainfall. Both on lands irrigated by means of wells and on lands in receipt of canal irrigation the preparation of the field receives a fair amount of attention, but weeding, after the crop has once made some sort of appearance, is universally neglected, except by Arains. A large number of cultivators still sow *chari*, *moth* and occasionally even *yowara* with their *nahri* cotton. The crop rotations in general use are discussed at length in the various assessment reports, and here it is only necessary to indicate that, as a general rule, all good *sailab* land is year after year, subjected to wheat in the *rabi*, or, if the floods permit, to *mash* in the *kharif*, but only in Jhang and Shorkot, and not in Chiniot Inferior *sailab* lands are devoted to gram, barley and *taramira*.

Intensive cultivation of a really superior kind, however, prevails in the vicinity of Maghiana and Jhang—the headquarters of the district. Here there is a brisk trade in vegetables and chewing sugarcane, and the profits are remarkably high. The entire process is highly specialized. The owner supplies the manure, the tenants 48 waterings in the year and the specialist cultivator comes forward with his skill and labour. The last pays sometimes as much as Rs. 70 per *kanal* as rent. This is shared between the owner and the tenant.

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Manure.

The Jhang District is peculiarly rich in cattle, and the home production of manure on each well is considerable. The abundance of wood has made resort to dung-cakes for fuel unnecessary, and such fuel is not used in the district. The right to take village refuse is a fruitful cause of litigation. To many wells flocks of sheep and goats are attached. They graze on the waste during the day, and are driven into a sheep-fold at night. Here their droppings accumulate. The manure is dug up twice a year and applied to the land. Old manure is the best, and ought to be powdery. New manure is said to be too strong, and is said to burn. In the neighbourhood of the towns their refuse and filth find a ready market. Sheep droppings are also occasionally brought in from the Thal on camels. The only expense is the cost of carriage. In the case of wells cultivated with any care, one-fifth of the area under crop in the year will have been manured. Land intended for tobacco, vegetables and sugarcane is most heavily manured. *China* and turnips get a fair, and cotton and wheat a small, allowance. The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum is an unknown quantity lying between 400 maunds and 50 maunds. In the Kachhi, soil dug out of old mounds is used as a top dressing. The earth that has collected in heaps round bushes is similarly used. Earth is not used anywhere else. The Kachhi is poorer in cattle than any other portion of the district.

Diseases of Crops.

*Tela* attacks sugarcane, cotton, *toria*, *sarson*, *senji*, *chari*, etc. The diseases so designated appear in two or three forms—

(*a*) as a form of smut, it settles on sugarcane soon after the plant has appeared above ground. The canes, though retaining their external appearance when they reach maturity, are destitute of all juice and fit only for fuel ;

(*b*) the plant attacked dries up and a viscous fluid, the deposit of a small fly, is found thereon ; and

(*c*) as a green fly, it settles on the flowers of the plant; the pods form, but are found to contain no grain. *Tela* is generally considered to attack crops sown late which have suffered from a deficiency of irrigation. Its appearance is also sometimes attributed to cloudy weather.

Various kinds of worms (*kira*) do damage. The *gruhan* (cane-borer) is peculiarly fatal to sugarcane and maize, eating up the buds as the plant sprouts above ground. Small caterpillars (*sundi*) devour gram pods and penetrate cotton bolls, rendering the latter one-eyed (*kana*), *i.e.*, devoid of staple on one side. White-ants (*seunk* or *siwi*) attack young

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cane and wheat if water is not given in due season, devouring the plants from the root upwards. Irrigation is a certain remedy.

Rust appears in wheat as the result of a succession of cloudy days in February and March. The crop is restored by rain followed by bright sunshine. *Jowar* and wheat suffer from smut *(kani* or *kangiari*), which corrodes the grain into a black dry powder. Frost affects sugarcane by drying up the juice, cotton and *toria* by shrivelling up their pods.

A dry south wind *(bulla)* in March, when the ears from, shrivels the grain in wheat, while dust-storms in April and September frequently do serious damage. Hail is not common, but lightning in March affects gram injuriously.

Of animals, rats *(toka)* do a great deal of harm to cotton in a rainless year by gnawing the seeds out of the pods, and to maize by attacking the cobs. Hares eat young wheat and sugarcane, jackals injure maize and squirrels (which are also immigrants) sometimes gnaw sugarcane. Among birds, sparrows and starlings *(tiliar)* prove mischievous, and their depredations are often advanced as a strong reason against arboriculture. Ravens and cranes *(kunj)* root up the young wheat, but the damage done by them is local and inextensive. To keep off birds, scarecrows are sometimes constructed in the fields. Tall grain crops like *jowar*, *bajra* and maize have to be watched from lofty platforms *(manjha)* constructed of *sarkana* grass interwoven with branches. The watchers are generally boys, who scare the flocks of birds by uttering intermittent howls and slinging pellets *(gdlola* or *galela*) from a sling *(gopia* or *khabani*).

Fencing.

It is not usual to fence a field in any way, but in some parts a rough fence of dry *kikar* or *karil* branches is put round the field, or round that part of it which most needs fencing, or sometimes merely across the paths leading through the field. In land round the towns or big villages it is not uncommon to have fields walled in ; and rough fences often protect those parts of fields which adjoin some frequented road.

Reaping.

Cotton and pepper are picked by hand, but all other crops are reaped with the *datri*, or small sickle. The work of reaping is done in a squatting position, and the crops are cut near the roots ; in the case of *bajra*, however, the heads alone are cut off because the stalks are often not stored for fodder. The tenant does a certain amount of the

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reaping, but for several crops, especially those of which a large area has to be cut within a short period of time, outside reapers (*laihars*) are employed, and these men get three sheaves in every hundred. The ordinary *laihar* cuts about two *kanals* of wheat in the day, but sometimes men are found who can get through much more than this. The cotton is picked by women, who proceed to the work in large bands, and who receive from one-eighth to one-seventh of the produce as their hire; the cotton is not cleared from the husk of the pods as it is picked, but the pods are taken to a corner of the field and the cotton picked out of them there.

Threshing.

Corn, when reaped, is gathered into stacks, which are afterwards taken to a hard, clean piece of ground, where the threshing takes place. There are two kinds of threshing, known as *munniwala gah* and *pharsawala gah*. If the amount to be threshed is not very large, a stake is fixed in the middle, the crop is laid in a circle round it, and one or more yoke of cattle, having been tied by a rope to the stake, are driven round and round over the crop. When, however, wheat is being threshed in large quantities, a heavy mass of wood and straw is yoked behind each pair of cattle, and these are driven round and round, commencing from the outside of the circle and working gradually inwards. The cattle are driven by a *gahera*, who is often a hired man employed for this purpose only. Almost all kinds of crops (including rice, *jowar*, peas, etc.) are threshed by cattle; but, when the amount is small, it is often beaten out by hand with sticks. *Til* is held upside down and shaken by hand; and *china* is often threshed by being beaten by hand against the sides of a hole in the ground.

Winnowing.

When the grain has been separated and the straw broken, the stuff is tossed into the air with a pitchfork, and then further cleaning is done by shaking the grain and chaff still left in a winnowing basket (*chhaj*) held up aloft in a man's hand, above his head, to catch the breeze. The more breeze there is, the quicker the work is finished. The winnower is almost always a Chuhra, or man of low caste; but the villagers sometimes do the work themselves.

Storing.

The grain, when ready, is stored in stacks called *palla*, which are circular erections with sides made of *munj* grass or other suitable material; the grain, after being put in these, is plastered at the top, and the whole is generally raised from the ground on bricks in order to allow air to circulate and keep off weevils. Grain required for household use is stored in plastered bins known as *kalhota*.

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Principal Crops.

The following table shows the average matured area under each of the principal crops, and its percentage on the total matured area:—

PRINCIPAL CROPS MATURED.

| Crops. | Colony. | | | | Non-colony. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1907-11. | | Average, 1912-22. | | Average, 1903-05. | | Average, 1918-23. | |
| | Area. | Percentage on total matured area. | Area. | Percentage on total matured area. | Area. | Percentage on total matured area. | Area. | Percentage on total matured area. |
| | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | |
| Rice .. | 461 | ·2 | 340 | ·2 | 948 | ·3 | 2,032 | ·4 |
| Jowar .. | 13,947 | 7·1 | 8,295 | 4·1 | 37,263 | 9·9 | 25,866 | ·5 |
| Bajra .. | 4,582 | 2·3 | 6,658 | 3·3 | 6,431 | 1·7 | 16,776 | 3·2 |
| Maize .. | 4,113 | 2·1 | 3,905 | 1·9 | 6,288 | 1·7 | 11,184 | 2·2 |
| Pulses .. | 1,123 | ·6 | 3,259 | 1·6 | 18,258 | 4·8 | 12,940 | 2·5 |
| Oil-seeds .. | 16,203 | 8·2 | 7,880 | 3·9 | 7,478 | 1·9 | 6,326 | 1·2 |
| Sugarcane .. | 650 | ·3 | 819 | ·4 | 242 | ·1 | 890 | ·2 |
| Cotton .. | 17,465 | 8.9 | 24,502 | 12·9 | 14,112 | 3·7 | 36,790 | 7·1 |
| Vegetables .. | 67 | ·04 | 85 | ·04 | 481 | ·1 | 689 | ·1 |
| Wheat .. | 90,021 | 45·6 | 91,728 | 45·3 | 174,454 | 46·3 | 233,917 | 45·2 |
| Gram .. | 2,805 | 1·4 | 8,148 | 4· | 11,655 | 3·1 | 23,509 | 4·6 |
| Tobacco .. | 267 | ·1 | 382 | ·2 | 1,901 | ·5 | 2,806 | ·6 |
| Fodder .. | 13,754 | 7· | 21,660 | 10·6 | 55,736 | 14·9 | 94,389 | 18·8 |
| Total .. | 197,307 | .. | 177,661 | .. | 376,955 | .. | 517,476 | .. |

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The percentages reveal the trend that agriculture has taken in the district. In the colony the valuable crop *toria* (*rabi* oil-seed) had to be sacrificed because water is scarce when *toria* is on the ground, and it is required just then to mature cotton, as also for other *rabi* sowings. The consequence is that the area under *rabi* oil-seeds has gone down to less than half of what it was, and its percentage on the total matured area of the year has dropped from 8·2 to 6·9. Cotton, on the other hand, has risen from 8·9 to 12·9, and it almost appears as if the area released from under *toria* had been set apart for cotton. Another noticeable feature is the replacement of *jowar* by *bajra*. In the old portion of the district the decline of *jowar* is equally marked, and is also visible in pulses, while cotton shows a marked increase. Wheat has gone down by 1 per cent., while all over the district fodder crops show a phenomenal rise. This expansion in fodder cultivation is an unavoidable feature of increased cultivation. More and more cattle have to be stall-fed, and large herds can no longer be let out to graze in areas that were formerly pasture land. In the Settlement Report of 1906, paragraph 15, attention was drawn to the large decrease in cotton and wheat. The total area under wheat then (in the old portion of the district) was 161,460 acres, while now (in the same portion) the average in the selected years comes to 233,917 acres. Cotton then in the same area was 12,662 acres, and it is now 36,790 acres.

Cotton.

Cotton is the most valuable of the *kharif* crops in this district. It grows best in the Uttar on a strong loam. Cotton on *sailab* lands does not do well. One reason is that the mode of cultivation is more slovenly. Even on good wells in *sailab* lands the crop is always lighter than in the uplands. On *nahri* lands cotton is not as successful as it might be; the cultivation is often amateurish, and water frequently not available at the right moment. Land intended for cotton ought to be ploughed up once beforehand after the cold-weather rain. It is then manured. All cotton land ought to be manured, but a good deal never is. The manure is spread, and the first watering is given. If the zamindar is lazy, he sows the cotton-seed, smeared in cow-dung, broadcast. The land is then ploughed twice and rolled. If the zamindar is industrious, he will plough the land twice or perhaps three times, before sowing the seed breadcast. The *sohaga* is then put over the land twice to cover in the seed. Sowings are made from the end of Chet to the middle of Jeth (April and May). About 6 seers of seed are used per acre. Early-sown cotton is ready to pick in Bhadru. All Bhadru pickings belong to the tenant. The proprietor does not share

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in the pickings before the 1st Assu, and he takes nothing after the Lohi festival, the 1st Magh. There is not much left after the 15th January, but what there is the tenant takes. Formerly cotton was hardly ever grown alone, and *jowar*, *mandua*, *kangni* and *sawank* were almost invariably found in cotton fields. Melons too were sometimes sown with the cotton. Now in a large number of fields American cotton grows alone, and presents a very prosperous appearance. During the hot months well cotton is watered every sixth day, but *nahri* cotton only gets a heavy watering once in fifteen days. In the early stages cotton is liable to be injured by drought and hot winds. Too much rain is also injurious to the plant, and early frosts do more damage than anything else. Desi cotton is being given up, and American cotton is now the general favourite. The yield is estimated to average 2½ maunds on *sailab* to 4½ *chahi* and *nahri*.

Jowar.

For *jowar* there is not very much preparation in the way of ploughing. Twice is considered ample. The seed is then sown broadcast and ploughed in. The ground is not rolled unless it is cloddy. On *sailab*, if the soil is not very moist, the seed is sown with a drill in order to get it as deep down into the soil as possible. Sowings commence at the beginning of Sawan and go on to the beginning of Bhadru. The earlier the *jowar* is sown, the better. The seed is always steeped in water the night before it is sown. The amount of seed sown is about 16 seers an acre. There are two main kinds of *jowar*: of one kind the ear is made up of a number of small-branched stems, each carrying grain ; the first is called *gumma*, the second *tilyar*.

*Jowar* is frequently sown as a purely fodder crop, in which case it is known as *chari;* less care is taken in preparing land for *chari*, and more seed is sown. As a fodder crop *jowar* is not allowed to ripen, and the zamindar has frequently to indent on fields which were sown for grain for fodder for his cattle. The average yield on *chahi* and *nahri* land is about 5 maunds on *sailab* to 7 maunds on *chahi*.

Bajra.

*Bajra* at one time was pre-eminently a *barani* crop in this district, but it is now in very much greater vogue on all classes of land. It is a hardier crop than *jowar*, and its stalks are useful as fodder. Bread made from *bajra* is more nutritive than that made from *jowar*. After rain two or three ploughings are given, and the seed sown broadcast and ploughed in. It is sown from the 15th Har to the 15th Sawan, and reaped in Katik. The outturn is about the same as that of *jowar*, *i.e.*, from 5 maunds on *sailab* to 7 maunds on *chahi*, and less seed goes to the acre, 6 seers being a normal amount.

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Mash, Mung and Moth.

*Mash* and *mung*, though different pulses, are frequently grown together, chiefly on *sailab* soil. The crop is most grown in the Shorkot riverain, and grows well in loams and light soils; clays do not suit. *Moth* is a less common pulse in the Hithar. It is a very hardy plant, and is sown, as indeed is *mung*, in the Uttar in depressions in which surface drainage collects. Two ploughings are given, and the seed sown broadcast and ploughed in; about 16 seers of seed are sown to the acre. *Mung* is the smaller grain, and rather less seed is sown. These pulses are sown at the end of Sawan and the beginning of Bhadru, and ripen at the end of Maghar. In the Uttar the crop is rather earlier as the cultivator has not the fear of floods before his eyes. The *bhusa* of these pulses, *missa bhusa*, is first-class fodder for horses. From 2½ maunds to 4 maunds *chahi* and *nahri* is the average estimated outturn of these pulses.

Til.

*Til* is grown in small quantities on *sailab* land, and on *barani* lands in the uplands, chiefly in the south of the district. It is not grown with any care, and is often found on *rappar* lands, where the layer of soil over the sand is so thin that no other crop will grow. It requires much moisture, and, as grown in Jhang, is very liable to failure. The average outturn is about 2½ maunds *barani* and *sailab* to 3 maunds *nahri* and *chahi*.

Maize.

Maize (*makki*) is now grown almost all over the district, and not, as formerly, in the Chiniot Tahsil mainly. It is grown both on *sailab* and well lands, but mostly in the more prosperous of canal-irrigated soils. It requires careful cultivation. The land is ploughed up four times. The land is watered and ploughed up twice or oftener. Then manure is put on at the rate of 320 maunds an acre. Two more ploughings are given to mix the manure well into the soil Then seed at the rate of 12 seers to the acre is sown broadcast, and is ploughed in by one or two subsequent ploughings. It is sown thick on wells and is thinned out, the thinnings being used as fodder. The crop ripens in 2½ months. Maize sowings are made from Har to Bhadru. The sowings in the first ten days of Har give the best crops. The preparation is the same, whenever the sowings are made. Maize takes very little out of the land, and is almost always followed by a *rabi* crop, either turnips or wheat. Maize is comparatively free from the attacks of the insect world.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is, if properly cultivated, the most paying of all crops. As compared with sugarcane, it sells for very nearly the same price per *kanal*, while it only occupies the soil for three months. It does not require any more manure or more frequent waterings. It does not exhaust the soil to the same extent. To ensure a good crop of an acrid and

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pungent leaf, the soil must be heavily manured, but another crop can always be grown after, either *jowar* or turnips, or even both. In preparing soil for tobacco, four ploughings ought to be given, accompanied by four rollings, if required to break the clods. The manure is then spread. Sheep and goat droppings are best for tobacco. City refuse costs Rs. 20 per 100 *borahs*, containing about 100 maunds. On the wells near Jhang, where tobacco is an important crop, 30 *borahs* of manure are given to the *kanal*—about 250 maunds an acre. The manure is spread and well mixed into the soil with two or three ploughings. The land is next rolled until all clods are broken. The water-channels and beds are made, the transplants are put in and a watering is at once given. A *marla* of seedlings is sufficient to plant out a *kanal*. The soil of the seedling bed is first carefully prepared and well worked. The seeds are sown broadcast, and are covered with an inch thickness of fine manure and watered.. The seedling bed is covered with grass during the frosty months. Transplanting commences in the middle of Phagan. The waterings are given at first every 3 or 4 days, and then gradually diminish to once a week. The first weeding and hoeing is given about 25 days after the transplanting. as soon as the plants have taken good root. Two or three hoeings are given afterwards. Three or four top dressings are given. The roots are seldom manured. The breaking off of the young shoots from the stem (*kalli bhanana*) involves much labour. The flower is also pulled off. The shoots are plucked off every fourth day for a month. If this is well done, the tobacco leaves broaden and the flavour becomes more acrid. Tobacco is cut a little, about half a *kanal* at a time. It is put into a hole in the ground for 3 days, but the bottom is first covered with *sar*. The leaves are not then stripped off, but the plants are kept heaped up in a dark room and covered with old gunny bags and blankets or *razais*, and remain thus for a week. At the end of the week the leaves are stripped off the stalks, and twisted into ropes and carried off by the purchaser. A good deal of adulteration goes on. *Sajji* or lime or saltpetre water is sprinkled on the leaf by shopkeepers, and not by zamindars, to make it bitter. The tobacco plant suffers most from the attacks of the *mula* and *tela* insects. The average outturn of tobacco is 6 maunds of all kinds.

Sugarcane.

Sugarcane was formerly grown only in the Gilotar and adjoining villages of the Kalowal *ilaka* in the Chiniot Tahsil. Now it is grown all over the district, but in small quantities, and only a small portion of the sugarcane grown is pressed to make *gur*. In Chiniot itself and in Maghiana chewing sugarcane is grown extensively, and is sold in the bazars at

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considerable profit. The crop involves an amount of labour that does not recommend it to the indigenous Jhang peasant.

Rice.

Very little rice is grown in this district. A little is grown in the new silt along the Jhelum. The rice of the Jhelum *sailab* is a coarse variety, and not much care is taken in its cultivation. The silt is not ploughed up. The seed is scattered broadcast over the surface and left to take its chance. If the silt is thick, the crop is generally a good one; but, if sand is near the surface, the rice dries up when the river goes down. The sowings commence in Sawan and Bhadru. This mode of rice cultivation is called *pokh*. Another method is to transplant seedlings into the mud-banks. No ploughings are given; the seedlings are simply stuck into the mud. The seedilngs are grown on a well. This mode is called *roth*.

Kangni, Sawank and Mandua.

*Kangni*, *sawank* and *mandua* are crops that are grown more or less in various parts of the district, but the total area under them is insignificant. Patches are grown on wells for fodder by zamindars who keep horses, but the grain is seldom threshed. These are grown on well lands as *kharif* crops, and require constant irrigation.

Melons.

Melons are largely grown all over the district, but the chief cultivation is on wells in the neighbourhood of large villages and towns. The melons of Jhang and Chiniot and village Bagh, 5 miles from Jhang, are exceptionally good. The land is first irrigated liberally, not overmanured, then ploughed and rolled. The seed is sown broadcast; it is sometimes steeped in water, and sometimes not. Young melon plants are benefited by rain, but it is injurious later on. The crop is generally sold to *Kirars* on the ground. They do all the weeding and watching, the proprietor or cultivator being only responsible for watering the crop. The waterings are more frequent when the plants begin to fruit. Melons do well in a light loam. Round Jhang they are grown in a soil that appears to be slightly removed from sand. Excellent melons too are grown on the sand-hills of the Thal.

Ussu.

*Ussu (taramira)* is hardly grown at all in this district. In very favourable rains it is sown on the Kachhi wells as a *barani* crop, and is afterwards watered once or twice. The preparation is of the roughest description. One ploughing or two is given. The seed is sown broadcast and ploughed in. The crop is used for fodder. Sowings take place in Assu and Bhadru. The crops ripen in Chet. *Ussu* is a hardy plant, but suffers a little from worms and caterpillars.

Rabi—Wheat.

Wheat occupies far the largest area of any crop grown in the district. It is equally predominant on all classes of soil. On *nahri* and *chahi* lands the area is limited to the amount

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which the cultivator can prepare for sowing and sows in the somewhat limited time at his disposal. The fear of being unable to bring the whole crop to maturity also is present, but the supply of canal and well water at sowing time does not always permit of as much land being put under wheat as the subsequent supply would, especially in years of good rainfall, mature, and any excess area can be cut for fodder before it ripens. Indeed, on wells, the needs of the well cattle compel the cultivator to sacrifice a considerable portion of his wheat crop. Whatever the class of soil, the more ploughings it gets, the better the crop; and the careful husbandman will begin his preparations as early as June or July. Sowings begin about the 15th October and go on to the end of December, but by the 15th the really good time has gone by. The amount of seed required increases as the season passes. In the latter weeks a large proportion fails to germinate. About 40 seers to the acre is about the average amount of seed required. On canal, well and barani land, it is generally sown broadcast (*chatta*), and on *sailab*, where the moisture is deep, by drill (*nali*). On *sailab* lands sowings are often delayed by late floods in the rivers. Maize which is taken off the soil early is the principal crop after which wheat can be sown in the same year ; but, even so, the wheat is late. The number of waterings required after the crop is sown on irrigated land varies greatly ; and good rainfall reduces the number as one good fall serves the turn of two waterings. On canal lands the amount of water required after the land has been under crop for some years is much less than in the early days as the soil becomes cool, and four or five waterings are sufficient. On Nithar well lands on an average the wheat is watered three or four times after being sown, and on Uttar wells eight or nine times.

In its infancy the wheat plant suffers from *mula*—an insect that attacks the root-frost—and cloudy weather. Frost does not hurt early-sown wheat, provided it is followed by rain in the first 15 days of January. It rather strengthens the plant, but early frost not followed by rain plays havoc with late-sown young wheat. The lighter and more sandy the soil, the worse for the wheat; later on, various blights, rust and smut attack the plant. Rust is the most dangerous disease. As a rule, rust does not render the ears absolutely empty, but it shrivels up the grain to half its natural size and weight. The wheat harvest varies according to the nature of the weather. In ordinary years it begins soon after the 15th April.

Attempts at seed selection appear to be on the increase, and seed recommended by agricultural assistants is now in great demand—the former indigenous hard red variety of wheat is being steadily replaced by better classes of wheat. On

wells wheat cultivation is very careful; as a rule, the fields nearest to the well are sown first, and, being heavily manured, give a splendid crop in no way inferior to the best canal wheat. But away from the well the fields are sown later, and receive less manure and water. They therefore require more, and give a smaller outturn. The difference between the best and worst wheat on the same well is often striking. Although therefore the best well wheat is quite up to the standard of canal wheat, the general average is considerably lower. The outturns estimated at the recent settlement were from 5 maunds *barani* to 10 maunds *chahi* and *nahri*.

Barley.

Barley ripens earlier than wheat, gives a heavier yield, requires fewer waterings, and will do well in a lighter soil. Very little comparatively is grown in this district. Any zamindar who keeps horses will have a few acres under barley to provide him with grain. With these exceptions, not above half an acre is, as a rule, grown on a well. As soon as the barley ears begin to turn colour, the tenant commences to pluck them. They are scorched and eaten. On *sailab* land barley is only grown where the soil is too light for a good wheat crop. As a fodder crop it is grown with turnips and also with gram.

Gram.

Gram is, after wheat, the favourite *rabi* crop in the Hithar, but, it may almost be said, is never irrigated. Almost all the area under gram is *sailab*. In the uplands also some little gram is grown in hollows where surface drainage collects. Gram grows best in a stiffish Uttar soil that in years of high floods gets flood water from the river. In the Hithar gram is sown in every description of soil, from stiff clay to sandy loam. A clayey soil suits it best, but with decent cold-weather rain it does well in light loam. More gram is grown in the Shorkot Tahsil than elsewhere. There the floods extend far inland, and the lands scantily inundated by the outer edge of the floods are put under gram. Two ploughings are considered sufficient, and more are very seldom given. Seed is sown with a drill, and the amount averages about 20 seers an acre. Very often gram only gets one ploughing, and more disgraceful farming can hardly be conceived. The seed is sown broadcast on the ground, and the plough is run through once only, and then the zamindar complains that there is no yield. Gram is almost always grazed down once by cattle. In Katik the calves are turned on to the gram-fields when the plants are only 2 or 3 inches high. Later on, in Poh, cows and horses are allowed to graze. Zamindars say that if the plant gets rain afterwards it is not injured, but is strengthened. The cattle too are greatly benefited by a little green food at this season of the year. The custom of grazing cattle on the green crops so prevalent in this district is probably due to the very great extent to

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which the agricultural population depends upon cattle for its sustenance. Gram is neither watered, weeded nor manured. It is a very healthy strong plant if it is honestly cultivated. Once it has fairly shot up, it requires very little rain. Late rain, thunder-storms and high winds are injurious. A good downfall at Christmas and one shower about the end of January only are needed to ensure a first-class gram crop. If there is rain in Chet (March-April), the pod and grains are generally attacked by caterpillars. The outturn of gram varies greatly. The average may be struck from 5 maunds *barani* to 7 maunds *chahi* and *nahri*.

Turnips.

Turnips are on well lands a most important crop in the district. If the crop is a failure, the wheat suffers. The well oxen are very heavily worked during the wheat sowings and the first waterings, and require a large amount of strengthening food. This is furnished by the *jowar* and turnip crops. There is nothing else. If the turnips fail, or are late, as they often are, owing to the failure of the first sowings, the working power of the bullocks is materially weakened, and the area under wheat does not get properly watered. Turnips, raw and cooked, are also eaten largely by the tenants during the cold weather. To them, no less than to the bullocks, a bad turnip crop is a serious misfortune. Turnips are largely grown in canal-irrigated land for the cattle, the owner frequently taking wheat instead of his share of the turnips. On *sailab* the crop is infrequent. Turnip sowings commence in Bhadru and go on to Katik. There are generally two sowings, early and late. Often a third sowing is made. The crop ripens in three months. Zamindars say turnips are not ready till the first frosts. A turnip crop should not be too thick, or it runs to leaf, and the bulbs suffer. A first-class crop is that which yields a good fodder crop of leaves first and a heavy root crop afterwards. The turnip leaves are cut once, sometimes twice, on the very best lands, and then the bulbs are pulled up.

Peas.

Peas (*mattar*) are grown on *sailab* lands only and principally in Shorkot. New alluvial land, and the beds of *nalas*, are the spots generally chosen. It is valued as a fodder crop only. The grain is very seldom threshed for more than the seed. The pods are picked green and eaten as a vegetable. A couple of ploughings are all that *mattar* lands usually obtain, and the seed is even sown broadcast on *sailab* lands too moist to plough at all, and often yields good crops. Ordinarily, the seed is sown with a drill at the end of Assu or the beginning of Katik. The harvest is in Chet.

Massar.

*Massar* is a *sailab* crop, and is seldom sown on other soils. Either new alluvial soil or light land that is not good enough for wheat is selected. *Massar* is often the first crop sown on new *sailab* lands, or follows *mattar*. Maghar and Poh are

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the months for sowing. About 16 seers of seed per acre is the amount used. The crop ripens in the end of Chet and the beginning of Baisakh. The yield is slight.

Methra.

*Methra* is a fodder crop. On wells it is found chiefly in the Kachhi circles of Jhang and Shorkot, and on *sailab* in the south of the Shorkot Tahsil. On well lands it is sown after cotton, and sometimes after *jowar*, rarely on uncropped ground. The seed, which is sown broadcast in the month of Maghar, is trampled into the ground and watered. The seed seldom fails to germinate. Five or six subsequent waterings are given, and the crop is ready to cut in Chet. On *sailab* land *methra* is sown in Assu and the beginning of Katik. The seed is sown broadcast, and ploughed lightly in.

China.

*China* figures both as a *kharif*, and as a *rabi*, crop. It is grown mostly on wells, and but rarely on *nahri* or *sailab* soil. It is, however, less popular than before. One crop is reaped in Jeth and Har, and another in Maghar. The first crop is used chiefly as fodder, and the second is more generally allowed to ripen. If there have been good rains and grass is plentiful, the whole of the *china* will be allowed to ripen, otherwise the whole may be used as fodder. Eight maunds per acre may be taken as an average outturn of *china*.

Toria.

*Toria* was mainly a colony crop, but has declined in popularity. *Toria* is sown in August and September in rotation with wheat or cotton, and reaped in December and January. The crop is not manured or hoed. Its cultivation is of a very simple nature, but is very much of a gamble. It needs but two or three waterings to attain maturity. From 1¼ to 2 seers of seed are enough for an acre, and these are first mixed with earth and scattered thus in order that a mass of seed should not fall into one place. When a field of *toria* has been cut, the plants are placed in a heap and left to dry for 10 or 12 days before being threshed in the field. If it rains while the crop is drying, the seed is ruined. Its average yield is from 3½ maunds *barani* and *sailab* to 4½ maunds *chahi* and *nahri*. The outturn varies owing to the danger to which the crop is exposed from *tela*, or green fly. If the soil is good, and water has been given in due season, the yield may reach 12 maunds, though such results are exceptional. In a normal year 9 maunds are fairly common, but in a year when the green fly is prevalent the produce averages as low as 3 to 5 maunds. The pest usually attacks *toria* when sown late, and it is said that, if it attacks the crop at all, it attacks only those fields which have been sown at approximately the same time. A field of *toria* in flower is a beautiful sight, its vivid yellow lending an opulent appearance to the countryside. Even when attacked by *tela*, the results are not immediately noticeable. The yellow flower pales to white and dies away, no seed forming in the pods.

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Communications and Markets.

The colony portion, as a whole, is not easily accessible; and, though a *pakka* road from Chak Jhumra to Chiniot traverses a part of the colony, there is no other metalled road; and, though unmetalled roads abound, the roads leading from the colony to the mandi towns of Sangla, Lyallpur, Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Maghiana are not very encouraging for wheeled traffic. The metalling of the road between Gojra and Jhang will prove of great benefit to that portion of the colony which lies within the Jhang Tahsil.

The old portion of the district is fairly well served by the Jech Doab Railway, and the extension of the railway from Chak Jhumra to Chiniot has proved of very great benefit. The district, as a whole, is, however, still very backward in the matter of roads. A *pakka* road connects the town of Shorkot with the Shorkot Road Railway Station, a distance of 11 miles, but the headquarters of the district has only one *pakka* road leading to village Bagh, a distance of 6 miles. The construction of a *pakka* road from Gojra to Jhang and further on to Atharan Hazari across the River Jhelum will ensure better communications. The unmetalled roads in the district need a great deal of attention, particularly the main road from Chiniot to Shorkot *viâ* Jhang. A road grader is being used on this road, which is now used regularly by motor lorries. The road from Jhang to Kot Isa Shah is also used by lorries, but at considerable risk.

Owing to the diminished cold-weather supply of water in both the Chenab and the Jhelum, water-borne traffic has greatly decayed, and land traffic is still carried mostly by camels and donkeys. The total number of country bullock carts in the district is as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colony | ... | ... | ... | 468 |
| Chiniot | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| Jhang | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| Shorkot | ... | ... | ... | 19 |

In addition to these, the district has a number of pony-drawn rehris, but these exist mostly in and around large towns like Maghiana, Chiniot and Shorkot. The motor-lorry service between Jhang and Chiniot and Jhang and Shorkot is more or less regular, and lorries ply at their risk between other portions of the district also. There is one more or less regular lorry service in the Kachhi of Shorkot.

There is not a single market within the colony area. Nearly 75 to 80 per cent. of the surplus produce finds its way to the Lyallpur, Gojra and Toba Tek Singh mandis; Chiniot, Rajoa, Bhowana and Shorkot rarely get any share of the colony produce, but the Maghiana mandi does claim a part of

the produce of the chaks situated in its vicinity. If a mandi could be started in Waryam, the portion of the colony in the Shorkot Tahsil would have a chance of utilizing the services of the Jech Doab Railway.

In the older portion of the district the three main towns, Chiniot, Maghiana and Shorkot, have fairly flourishing mandis. The attempt to provide a market at the Shah Jiwana Railway Station has not proved very successful, and the mandi is in a moribund condition. The new Maghiana mandi, however, seems to be getting on, and the vogue of *barani* cultivation in the Thal bids fair to add to its prosperity as a good deal of the gram grown even in the Mianwali Thal has to cross the two rivers before it finds a suitable market. The question of markets, however, is not of much importance at present to the greater portion of the rural population because even the big land-owners generally dispose of their produce locally, and it is left to the purchasers to transport the same to the markets with which they are connected or which they find convenient. Postal and telegraphic facilities have not kept pace with the growing importance of the district. In the colony there is a district board dispensary and a veterinary hospital at Mochhiwala, and there are only four or five post offices. The older portion of the district is comparatively much better served in these respects, but there is room for considerable improvement.

**System of Marketing.**

The keeper of the rural purse all over the district is still the bania, and he is resorted to both for land revenue purposes, and often enough for seed, though there is evidence that the custom of taking advances of seed-grain is dying out, and cultivators now attempt to store their own seed. Where advances of seed are taken, the system now in vogue is that the seed is not repaid in kind. The cash value of the grain on the date on which it is advanced as seed is debited to the borrower's account, and from that date onwards till the date of repayment of interest, varying from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-2-6, and in rare cases of thriftless Janglis and criminal Baloches up to Re. 0-4-0, per rupee per mensem is charged. Sometimes green fodder is taken in addition. The rate of interest on cash advances also ranges between Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-2-6 per rupee per mensem, and the loan is issued at a discount of half an anna in the rupee, the rate of discount varying with the credit of the borrower. Interest is generally calculated on the face value of the loan from the very beginning. In consequence of the prevalence of this system, the bania, whether a resident of the village or an established dealer at harvest-time from some other village, does not, as it were, buy in the open market from persons who are in no way under his thumb. He practically buys from asamis that are more or less dependent on him for their cash supplies.

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The rates offered thus do not always bear that character of competition between purchasers which is so marked a feature in rural areas in the vicinity of markets. It is not implied that the producer is entirely at the mercy of the local dealer in the matter of rates. This may have been the case in pre-war years, but now even the stay-at-home takes an interest in stories of profits made by speculators during the period following the armistice, and the local dealer is astute enough to offer rates that should appear satisfactory. It is to his interest to keep out the peripatetic purchaser, and thus the agriculturists of the tract get a fairly reasonable rate, at least on paper. The purchaser solaces himself in other ways by false weighment, added interest and so on. As a matter of fact, the system has some advantages. In the first place, the one rate fixed in the case of *rabi* staples on the 15th of Har, and for *kharif* on the 1st of Magh, is adhered to, even though deliveries may take place on different dates. The producer thus generally escapes possible losses on account of the downward fluctuations that rule in mandis occasionally. This received a pointed illustration in the case of wheat in the summer of 1922. Those who sold at harvest-time got a rate of Rs. 4-10 or Rs. 4-12. The larger land-owners, on the other hand, stocked their grain in the hope that, by the removal of the embargo on exports, rates would go up—an expectation that was not realized—and the wheat for which the seed had been purchased at Rs. 10 per maund had to be sold at Rs. 4-4, and even at Rs. 4-2, per maund. Secondly, and this is particularly noticeable since 1920, local dealers have also taken to speculating; and, emboldened by the large profits made by them in the period following the termination of the war, they sometimes offer the mandi rate in the village itself. The system, in spite of its general drawbacks, has thus its compensations, particularly for the small proprietor, who, as a rule, has not enough surplus produce for disposal to make it worth his while to carry it into the nearest open market. Old associations, a natural ineptitude for business, and, above all, crass apathy, have generated an atmosphere favourable to the continuance of a system which, though not unfavourable in the matter of rates, at least not on the surface, is in other ways inimical to the growth of a wholesome economic position.

In the majority of cases the produce is not transported by the agriculturists, but is sold by them to their established dealer, who arranges for the transport as suits his convenience. Quite a number of the solvent small proprietors, and practically all those holding large areas, however, do not dispose of their produce locally. The transport is chiefly by means of camels and donkeys, and the cost per maund varies according to the distance, the time of the year and the kind of

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produce. Weight for weight, cotton costs on the average 50 per cent. more than wheat and gram. For an average distance of 10 miles the camel hire per maund for wheat and cotton is roughly Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-4-4 for the former, and Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-6-0 for the latter. In addition to the cost of transport, the following mandi charges have to be met by the seller:—

Mandi dues paid by seller.

| For grain. | Maund equal to 40 seers. |
|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. |
| 1. Rulai and paltai .. .. | Roughly 0 3 0 per cent. |
| 2. Changar .. .. | " 0 2 6 " |
| 3. Dharmau .. .. | " 0 1 6 " |
| 4. Daiali, including tolai .. | " 0 10 0 " |
| 5. Ahrat .. .. | " 8 to 10 annas " |
| 6. Rasoiya .. .. | " 2 annas " |
| Total .. | Re. 1-11-0 to Re. 1-13-0 per cent. |

| For cotton. | Maund equal to 40½ seers. |
|---|---|
| 1. Dalali .. .. .. | 2¼ annas per cent. |
| 2. Ahrat .. .. .. | 10 to 12 annas per cent. |
| 3. Tolai and charhai .. .. | 1½ pau per maund (roughly 14 annas per cent.). |
| 4. Dharmau .. .. .. | 1½ per cent. |
| 5. Cartage from market to the press.. | 1 pice per maund. |
| 6. Changar .. .. .. | 3 annas per cent. |
| 7. Rasoiya .. .. .. | 2 annas per cent. |
| Total .. | Roughly Rs. 2-3-0 per cent. |

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In the case of cotton, the seller has to pay 1 pice per maund as cartage from the market to the ginning factory, and he has also to sell 40¾ seers to an actual maund; the additional 12 chataks being for dryage. The mandi charges are consequently, in the case of cotton, slightly more than in the case of grain. Taking transport and mandi charges together, the average deduction for a village at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles from a mandi (which is the usual distance) per maund comes to 10 or 11 annas in the case of cotton and 6 or 7 annas in the case of grain (grain and wheat and *toria*). It should thus follow that, if cultivators in the villages get 10 annas below the mandi rate for cotton and 6 annas below the mandi rate for cereals, they practically get mandi rates.

Sale and Value of Land.

In the assessment reports submitted during the settlement details of acres sold since the preceding settlement have been given. Sales in the colony have a different history from sales in the old portion of the district. The total area sold in the colony since 1911-12 amounts to 7,128 acres, out of which 6,557 acres were cultivated, and the average price per cultivated acre comes to Rs. 196. This purely arithmetical average, however, conveys no meaning. In the colony, up to and including 1918-19, the sale price per acre remained rather low as the vendors of land in this isolated tract remained oblivious of the effect of world conditions that were then making such a stir elsewhere. In 1918-20, however, the average sale price suddenly jumped from Rs. 165 to Rs. 200, and in the subsequent two years the average rose to Rs. 312 and Rs. 390. The major proportion of these sales were due to the necessity of paying off debts incurred by the colonists in their pre-colony life. The desire to acquire land in their original homes, or to redeem land already mortgaged there, also accounted for a certain number of transactions. The sales were all in favour of local men, and, to a certain extent, account for the indebtedness of some of the colonists. The purchasers in almost all cases raised the money by means of loans.

CHAPTER II, A.

AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.

The statement below gives the area sold in the old portion of the district (excluding sales to Government):—

| Tahsil. | Area sold since settlement of 1904-05 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To zamindars. | | | | | To money-lenders. | | | | | To others. | | | | |
| | Total area. | Cultivated area. | Sale price. | Price per acre on total area. | Price per acre on cultivated area. | Total area. | Cultivated area. | Sale price. | Sale price per acre on total area. | Sale price per acre on cultivated area. | Total area. | Cultivated area. | Sale price. | Sale price per acre on total area. | Sale price per acre on cultivated area. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Chiniot ... | 9,852 | 3,661 | 7,57,835 | 77 | 207 | 3,881 | 1,396 | 7,03,401 | 161 | 504 | 1,426 | 664 | 1,86,436 | 130 | 284 |
| Jhang ... | 24,874 | 10,390 | 27,53,919 | 111 | 265 | 9,622 | 3,668 | 17,12,293 | 178 | 467 | 1,240 | 507 | 1,68,284 | 136 | 333 |
| Shorkot ... | 29,129 | 8,994 | 23,79,536 | 78 | 263 | 6,502 | 2,394 | 8,27,339 | 127 | 346 | 847 | 313 | 1,03,011 | 122 | 330 |
| Total for the district. | 63,855 | 23,045 | 57,91,280 | 91 | 251 | 20,005 | 7,458 | 32,43,033 | 163 | 435 | 3,513 | 1,478 | 4,56,731 | 130 | 310 |

CHAPTER II, A.

AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.

The first fact that strikes one is that in the Shorkot Tahsil the total area sold since settlement amounts to 36,478 acres, while in the same period the area sold in the Jhang Tahsil, which is a very much bigger tahsil, with more than double the number of villages in Shorkot, is only 35,736 acres. The second noticeable feature is that, though the Chiniot Tahsil is the richest in soil, the average price per acre is higher in Jhang in the case of zamindars and others than in Chinot.

The heavy sales in Shorkot were due in a large number of cases to the absence of business habits. The higher price paid in Jhang is due to the inveterate habit of purchasers in that tahsil insisting on inflated prices to defeat pre-emptors. If the figures were to be trusted, it would follow that money-lenders of the Jhang Tahsil paid Rs. 801 per acre in the Chenab Circle, and Rs. 479 per acre in the Chenab Nahri Circle, *i.e.*, more in the comparatively poorer circle. The fact is that prices inserted in sale deeds have no relation to the actual amount that changes hands, and it is for this reason that a detailed discussion of the value of land is unnecessary. It may, however, be noted that the recorded purchase price of the whole area returned as sold since settlement gives an average of Rs. 109 per acre as against the corresponding average of Rs. 30 per acre given in paragraph 22 of Mr. Abbott's report.

The sales since settlement were mostly for paying off debts, and the greater portion of the area sold was acquired by owners in the village in which the land sold was situated. Sales, however, do not tend to the wiping out of debts as the purchasers in most cases make these purchases with borrowed capital. With good management of land, and a sensible retrenchment of personal and ceremonial expenses, not an acre need have been sold in the vast majority of cases.

Mortgages.

The colony had 764 acres mortgaged for Rs. 1,12,000 as against 162 acres mortgaged for Rs. 83,000 at the preceding settlement. The increase in the mortgaged area, though considerable, is not very alarming.

For the older portion of the district the statement below shows at a glance the comparative position of each tahsil :—

AREA MORTGAGED IN 1904-05 AND IN 1925-26.

| Tahsil. | Period. | Area mortgaged — To zamindars. Total area. | To zamindars. Cultivated area. | To zamindars. Consideration money. | To zamindars. Consideration money per acre on all kinds. | To zamindars. Consideration money per acre on cultivated area. | To money-lenders. Total area. | To money-lenders. Cultivated area. | To money-lenders. Consideration money. | To money-lenders. Consideration money per acre on all kinds. | To money-lenders. Consideration money per acre on cultivated area. | To others. Total area. | To others. Cultivated area. | To others. Consideration money. | To others. Consideration money per acre on all kinds. | To others. Consideration money per acre on cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Chiniot .. | 1904-05 | 6,256 | 2,540 | 83,869 | 14 | 33 | 33,648 | 13,134 | 3,71,339 | 11 | 28 | 6,821 | 2,979 | 59,0[illegible]8 | 10 | 29 |
| | 1925-26 | 7,246 | 3,700 | 3,07,921 | 42 | 83 | 13,923 | 5,810 | 4,17,361 | 30 | 72 | 3,161 | 1,549 | 76,094 | 24 | 49 |
| Jhang ... | 1904-05 | 13,032 | 5,155 | 2,59,018 | 20 | 50 | 86,6[illegible]3 | 37,651 | 21,18,887 | 24 | 56 | 2,564 | 1,[illegible]14 | 55,347 | 23 | 55 |
| | 1925-26 | 14,936 | 7,738 | 7,33,491 | 49 | 94 | 45,289 | 21,480 | 17,87,004 | 39 | 83 | 2,008 | 917 | 69,416 | 35 | 76 |
| Shorkot... | 1904-05 | 5,601 | 2,653 | 1,81,949 | 32 | 68 | 53,803 | 25,334 | 13,16,642 | 25 | 52 | 746 | 350 | 30,212 | 41 | 86 |
| | 1925-26 | 10,957 | 5,258 | 6,47,783 | 60 | 128 | 43,273 | 21,628 | 17,89,306 | 41 | 83 | 1,108 | 591 | 48,155 | 43 | 82 |
| Total .. | 1904-05 | 24,889 | 10,348 | 5,24,836 | 21 | 51 | 174,253 | 76,139 | 39,06,818 | 22 | 50 | 9,131 | 4,343 | 1,44,597 | 16 | 33 |
| | 1925-26 | 33,139 | 16,696 | 16,84,195 | 51 | 109 | 102,390 | 48,818 | 39,93,571 | 39 | 82 | 6,267 | 3,057 | 1,93,663 | 31 | 63 |

CHAPTER II, A.

AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.

Size of Holdings.

In the colony the number of grantees in 1911-12 was 13,631, but this rose to 16,293 when I reassessed the tract, and more than half of these were found to have less than half a square, and only about a quarter had only half a square. It is thus obvious that sub-division by inheritance is rapidly bringing about an uneconomic *morcellement* of the original holding.

The position in the old portion of the district appears below:—

| — | Total area. | | Cultivated area. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per holding. | Per owner. | Per holding. | Per owner. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Chiniot .. .. | 34 | 28 | 11 | 9 |
| Now .. .. | 24 | 21 | 11 | 10 |
| Jhang Settlement .. | 18 | 26 | 8 | 5 |
| Now .. .. | 19 | 12 | 8 | 5 |
| Shorkot Settlement .. | 38 | 26 | 9 | 6 |
| Now .. .. | 35 | 15 | 13 | 6 |

The buildings are not small, as holdings in the Punjab go, and the district as a whole would be in a strong position but for the fact that the majority of owners seem to be incapable of learning the necessity of putting any bounds on their extravagance. Large holdings in Jhang, with a few praiseworthy exceptions, mean one thing—and only one thing— *viz.*, large debts.

Live Stock.

The following summarizes the information on this subject supplied in the various assessment reports:—

| Tahsil. | | Bull bullocks and male-buffaloes. | Cows. | Cow-buffaloes. | Young stock. | Sheep and goats. | Horses, ponies and mules. | Camels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colony .. | Settlement .. | 33,214 | 30,543 | 28,007 | 36,576 | 70,191 | 5,582 | 4,644 |
| | Now .. | 30,743 | 20,936 | 32,730 | 46,009 | 76,914 | 7,484 | 4,778 |
| Chiniot .. | Settlement .. | 36,742 | 26,058 | 13,437 | 23,284 | 87,109 | 2,948 | 1,149 |
| | Now .. | 38,776 | 23,119 | 27,531 | 43,270 | 83,056 | 6,333 | 1,758 |
| Jhang .. | Settlement .. | 52,[illegible]91 | 40,748 | 12,483 | 33,314 | 125,028 | 2,310 | 3,670 |
| | Now .. | 50,018 | 35,706 | 22,475 | 50,044 | 150,227 | 3,984 | 4,980 |
| Shorkot .. | Settlement .. | 36,113 | 26,500 | 8,740 | 21,517 | 98,781 | 1,152 | 2,049 |
| | Now .. | 36,383 | 24,522 | 12,726 | 29,367 | 106,923 | 1,771 | 4,104 |
| Total for the district. | Settlement .. | 158,760 | 124,449 | 62,667 | 114,691 | 381,109 | 11,993 | 11,520 |
| | Now .. | 155,920 | 104,283 | 95,462 | 168,690 | 415,120 | 19,572 | 15,620 |

CHAPTER II, A.

AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.

In spite of a comparatively complete absence of carts, the increase in young stock and in milch buffaloes arrests attention. The decrease in cows is natural in view of the large increase in cow-buffaloes; bullocks and male-buffaloes show only a slight decrease. The rise in the number of horses, ponies and camels is also noticeable.

The Jhang cultivator's fondness for cattle is proverbial, but his live stock is not paying him as much as it should. The position with regard to cows and cow-buffaloes is that, whereas the cow is being given up as a milker, she has still, of necessity, to be retained for breeding purposes; and the plough bullocks produced by the stock in the district lack in stamina. The cow-buffalo receives good treatment, but the cow that breeds, and the bullock that works, both receive the minimum amount of attention in order, it would appear, that they may do the minimum of work. Cattle-breeding for commercial purposes is absoultely unknown, and the district has got into a vicious circle. It keeps cow-buffaloes for milk, cows for breeding, horses for show and camels for transport. If economic considerations had any weight, the people could easily use the cow as a dual-purpose animal, and real plough bullocks and draught bullocks. It is often said, and said with truth, that the large herds kept by these people serve to provide useful manure, and they also tend to inflate the credit of the owner; but the manure and the miscellaneous income do not adequately compensate the owner for the total quantity of agricultural produce that disappears as fodder. In the colony the percentage has gone up from 7 to 10·6 and in the rest of the district from 14·9 to 18·8. A great deal of green wheat, *jowar*, etc., is used in addition to these purely fodder crops. This subordination of agriculture to the requirements of cattle would not be so distressing if the cattle were well kept. That, however, is not the case. Cattle-farming, as a business, is not understood at all, and live stock, which at one time was regarded as a valuable asset to fall back upon, is now a great burden. Even the breed is deteriorating, but to undertake means to do away with the needless is not one of the strong points of the Jhang landowner. Formerly a couple of years of drought played havoc with the large herds for whom then only the spontaneous fodder in the enormous grazing area of the district was available. Now practically each and every crop is being used as fodder, and the zamindar has thus succeeded in nullifying the beneficial effect of years of drought. The cattle have now no chance of dying in large numbers, and they drag on a miserable, useless existence—miserable to themselves and a source of misery to the owner. Its inefficiency runs riot.

Horses.

The horses of this district deservedly bear a high reputation. The mares are esteemed by competent judges to be

among the best in the Punjab. There is an enormous number of different breeds of horses recognized among themselves by the zamindars of this district. They are usually named from some particular mares of super-excellent quality, and belong to a particular family. A few of the best known are mentioned below:—

(1) *Shivan.*—A fine breed, soft of mouth and possessed of wonderful staying power. The legendary origin of the term *Shian* is as under:—

A zamindar possessing a horse of this breed was once riding through the Bar. All of a sudden a tiger roared; and, as the horse shied, the rider fell down. Before the tiger could jump upon the man the horse started galloping round and round, and thus prevented the tiger from approaching near the man, and also gave such a kick that the tiger's skull was completely fractured. Since then, the horses of this breed are known as *Shian.* Mehr Machhi Muhammad has still a good *Shian* stallion;

(2) *Mutwale.*—This breed was introduced in India at or about the time of the invasions by Nadir Shah Durrani. Very few pure *Mutwale* animals are heard of now;

(3) *Pabni.*—The breed is noted for racing and jumping;

(4) *Mornian.*—The *morni* is an attractive-looking animal, and very adaptable for trick-riding;

(5) *Topre.*—It is said that the horses of this breed used to have horns on their heads. They were particular favourites of the Sikh Raja, Ranjit Singh. An instance is recalled in which some horses of this breed galloped straight from Lahore to Shorkot;

(6) *Shahpari.*—This breed is no longer in evidence. It was beautiful to look at, and was used generally only by ruling chiefs;

(7) *Anmul.*—A very good animal of extraordinary staying power and pace;

(8) *Kajlan.*—A very strong breed; and

(9) *Kamla.*—The name is applied on account of the very simple habits of the breed, which is not at all showy, and can be managed even by children. The breed has wonderful staying power, but takes fright very easily. It is now found only in Lalian.

**CHAPTER II, A.**

**AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.**

According to zamindar opinion, a mare ought not to be put to a horse before she is 3½ years old, and there are two proper seasons: one in Chet-Baisakh (15th March-15th May), the other Assu-Katik (15th September-15th November). The foal lives on the dam's milk alone for the first month only. In the second, other milk is given in addition. Camel's milk is most esteemed; if it cannot be procured, cow's or goat's milk is given. The milk is sweetened with sugar, and is given in small quantities at first; and is gradually increased months old from the mare, but continues to be given other milk for from 4 to 6 months longer. Gram soaked in milk is also given. Colts are allowed to run loose in the young to as much as 5 or 6 seers a day. The foal is weaned when 6 wheat, and are given *jowar* and *moth*. Breaking-in commences when they are 2 years old. They are at first ridden bareback. An amble is the favourite pace, but an accomplished mare is taught to go through many other exercises. A horse in this district is considered to be full of work up the age of 12 or 13 years, and to deteriorate afterwards. mare will go on producing foals until she is 15 years old. Horses are fed as below:—

| Period. | Food. |
|---|---|
| 15th December-31st March .. | Green wheat. |
| 1st April-30th June .. .. | *Bhusa*, grass and grain. |
| 1st July-31st August .. .. | Grass and grain. |
| 1st September-15th November .. | Indian corn-cobs, *jowar* and *bajra* heads and stalks. |
| 15th November-15th December .. | *Missa bhusa* and *jowar* |

Every horse-breeder sows early half, or a quarter, of an acre with wheat, or mixed wheat and barley, to afford green food at an early date for his horses. This is ready a good month before ordinary wheat. A good deal of importance is attached to this point, and the zamindars vie among themselves to have the best and earliest *khawid*. Grain is given regularly by wealthy men, but, as a rule, ordinary zamindars only give when they cannot get green food or fodder (*pathe*). It is not given as a matter of course. To get a horse into splendid condition it is stalled in a darkened shed, with green wheat up to his hocks. Boiled *moth* or *mash*, mixed with molasses and turmeric, is also given. The process takes 30 days, and at the end of that time the horse comes out

as fat as butter, and unfit to do any work whatsoever. The names of a horse acording to age are given below:—

| — | To 6 months. | To 2 years. | To 3½ years. | To 4½ years. | To 5 years. | To 6 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horse .. | Bachhera | Saral | Doak | Chaunsala | Panjsala | Malle |
| Mare .. | Bachheri | Bihan | Doak | Ghori. | Panjsala | Panj. |

The colours in this district are *kumait*, dark bay; *kakka kumait*, chestnut; *kakka*, light bay; *sawa*, grey; *nukra*, white; *china*, roan; *garra*, piebald; *mushki*, black; and *kulla*, something between a light bay and a light brown. A horse's colour ought always to be bright. Among the unlucky spots on a horse are the following:—

*Tara peshani.*—A small white star or blaze on the forehead. This is an abominable mark; if the horse has a white face, it is all right;

*Arjal.*—Two legs, or one, different in colour from the rest of the body. If they are all four the same colour, it is a good point; four white stockings are good, two bad and one very bad;

*Bhawrian.*—Are rough spots on the coat, not liked, especially if near the tail;

*Naganian.*—A line of rough hair on the neck, if pointing to the front, a good point; if backwards towards the rider, exceedingly bad; and

*Garra.*—Eyes of different colours.

Partnership in horses is carried in this district to an extent unknown in most other parts of the Punjab. It is called *bhaiwali*. A share in a horse is called *sum*. A one-quarter share is *pair*, a one-eighth *do-band* and a one-sixteenth *sankala band*. To be partners with another man in a mare is the next thing to, and very nearly as good as, being his relation. Strong objections are sometimes made in court to a witness on the ground that he, and the party who called him, held shares in the same horse. No rules whatever regulate the feeding or keeping of a mare held in partnership. If one of the sharers wants her, he sends for her. It is a point of honour for the partner who has temporary charge of the mare to keep her in first-class condition as long as he has her. A partner who rears the foal of a mare held jointly till it is two years old is entitled to a one-quarter share in addition to his original share in the remaining three-fourths share. This is known as *hak sambh*. A horse's hide is not used in any manufacture, and is considered worthless.

CHAPTER II, A.

AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.

It can be definitely stated that, even amongst the richer zamindars, horse-breeding is either a matter of pride, or on the profit is on the decline. A large number of zamindars have good mares, but no one keeps a stud for breeding purposes; and indigenous breeds for which the district was famous at one time are quickly dying out.

The stallions provided by the remount department and by the district board are gaining in popularity. No tahsil has now more than 2 or 3 privately-owned country-bred stallions regularly used for covering mares. The Gilotars in Chiniot, and the Sayyids of Jani Shah, are said to have one good stallion each, and Mehr Machhi Muhammad of Dhin Muhammad has a *Shian* stallion. The Sajjoda Nashin of Sultan Bahu has some very fine animals, but even there no horse-breeding is carried on regularly. There is now no special breed. In Kot Isa Shah and the Gaddi Baloches have now no *Hissian* breed in this district. Ahmad Khan, a zamindar, has still a share in a stallion in the Shahpur District.

Camels.

The camels of this district are divided into the Thal camels, *Thalwan*, and those of the Bars, *Bari*. The Thal camel is a much lighter beast than the Bar camel, and cannot carry so heavy a load. The female becomes in heat when 3 years old in the months of Maghar-Chet. The period of gestation is 13 months. The foal is only allowed a small quantity of milk for the first 15 days. After that the foal sucks at will, and begins to browse after 21 or 22 days. Weaning takes place when the foal is 12 months old. The udder of the dam is tied up in a bag. A camel is first loaded when 3 years old, and broken into the nose-string. To start with, not more than 3 maunds is the load. A full-grown camel carries 8 maunds. A laden camel will go double stages, or from 20 to 30 miles a day comfortably. Only males are, as a rule, laden. A male camel will work 20 years, and a female bears up to the same age. A camel of average quality is worth about Rs. 200, but for a good riding camel Rs. 500 is not an excessive price. A camel is not an affectionate animal. He is spiteful and bears malice, and *shutar kina* is the climax of revengefulness. The names for camels at different ages are given below:—

| — | To 1 year. | To 2 years. | To 3 years. | To 4 years. | To 5 years. | To 6 years. | To 7 years. | To 8 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male .. | Toda | Mazat | Trihan Liaak | Chhatr | Doak | Chhiga | Nesh | Nesh |
| Female .. | Toli | Do. | Purag | Lihad | Trokar. | | Katell | |

After 8 years and thenceforth the male is called *armosh* or *uth*, and the female *jharot*. A camel is shorn annually and the hair made into ropes and *borahs* used by camel-men.

The hide is worth from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, and is made into *kuppas*, huge jars for carrying *ghi*.

Bullocks and Buffaloes.

The bullocks of this district are very poor undersized beasts. They are not bred with any care, and the zamindars do not purchase the high-class bullocks that are bred in Chakwal or Hissar. A bullock is put to work when 4 years old, and works well until he is 9 or 10. A bullock's age averages from 12 to 13 years.

Buffaloes are hardly used at all for agricultural purposes in this district. If a male is calved, it is in most cases not allowed to live beyond a fortnight. Bullocks are fed from Maghar to Magh on turnips, *bhusa* and cotton-seed; from Phagan to Baisakh on green pea stalks, *methra*, wheat and grass; from Jeth to Katik on *jowar*, *rawan*, *china*, *bhusa* and grass. A bullock is called *vachha* to 1 year, *vahrka* to 3 years, *vahr* to 5 years, and then he becomes a *dand*. A buffalo is *katta* for the first 12 months, and *jhota* afterwards. On the average (and a poor average it is) a bullock is worth Rs. 50 and a buffalo Rs. 75. The skins of dead buffaloes and bullocks are given to the *mochis* by zamindars and sold to them by non-agriculturists. A bullock's hide is worth Rs. 2, a buffalo's Rs. 4.

Cows and Milch Buffaloes.

Cows and female buffaloes commence to breed when they are 5 and 6 years old, respectively. The period of gestation in each case is 9 and 10 months. For the first 3 days after birth the calf is only allowed a little milk. The milk is then too rich for the calf's digestion. The first day's milk is called *bouhli*, and that of the second and third *bohla*. Cavles are weaned when 3 months old. After 3 months they graze, and are only allowed to suck for a few moments to please the cow. Where, in the case of a buffalo, the calf is a male and is devoured without delay, various artifices are used to induce the buffalo to give milk. On the average a cow gives 2½, and a buffalo 5, seers of milk a day, including all the good, bad and indifferent cattle that are in the district. A cow gives 5, and a buffalo 7, calves. Zamindars will never sell milk. It is one of the strict points of honour not to do so. *Ghi* is produced and exported to a large extent. The names for cows and buffaloes of different ages will be found in the margin. A cow is worth Rs. 50, and a she-buffalo Rs. 100. Cow and she-buffalo hides are much the same as those of bullocks and male-buffaloes.

| | Cow. | Buffalo. |
|---|---|---|
| To 1 year .. | Vachhi | Katti |
| 3 years .. | Vahri | Jhoti |
| 1st calf .. | Dhanap | Garap |
| Afterwards .. | Gai | Majh |

Sheep and Goats.

Sheep and goats are among the most useful stock of the district. The ewes are put to the tup when 1½ years old.

CHAPTER II, A.

AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION.

The period of gestation is 6 months. From one to three lambs are produced at a birth. For the first 20 days the lamb gets all the milk. Afterwards the lamb begins to browse, and is only given a small portion of the milk. The ewe gives milk for 4 months. Lambs and kids are always kept separate from their dams. When their full supply of milk is stopped, green shoots and branches of *kikar, ber, etc.*, are given them to nibble. Sheep are shorn twice a year—in September-October and April-May. About a seer of wool is given in the two shearings. Wool sells at Rs. 40 per maund, which gives Re. 1 per head as the annual value of the wool.

As far as the age at which put to the male, the number of kids produced and the method of rearing, is concerned, there is hardly any difference between sheep and goats. A goat is usually killed when 5 or 6 years old. Sheep and goats produce about five times. Goats' hair is shorn every 6 months, and is made into pannier-bags, saddle-bags, ropes, nose-bags, *salitas*, etc. It is called *jat*. The names of sheep and goats, according to age, are given below

| | Sheep. | | Goats. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. |
| To 6 month. .. | Leli .. | Lela .. | Pathori .. | Pathora |
| To 1 year .. .. | Ghirapi ... | Ghirap .. | Kharapi .. | Chhilota |
| Afterwards ... | Bhed .. | Chhatra .. | Chheli .. | Chhela |

**Donkeys.**

Donkeys can hardly be called agricultural stock. No zamindar owns one, or would ride on one. They belong to *kirars* and *kamins*, chiefly *machhis*. They are used to carry manure from the sheep-folds on to the land and in various other ways. The donkey of these parts is of the most ordinary description.

**Mules.**

In colony villages headmen have been allotted a lambardari square, which devolves on to the successor in the appointment, on condition of keeping a mare for mule-breeding. Mule-breeding has in consequence been greatly encouraged, and the profits from the sale of young stock have reconciled a conservative peasantry to a hitherto somewhat despised pursuit. Some of the colonists are loud in their complaints against inspections of mares far away from their chaks.

**Horse-breeding.**

Since the reorganization of horse-breeding operations in the Punjab, Jhang has been one of the "selected" districts in which the supervision of horse-breeding was taken away

the Civil Veterinary Department and made over to the Remount Department. Since the reorganization, closer attention has been paid, and greater encouragement given, to horse-breeding, and the results have been satisfactory.

**Civil Veterinary Department.**

The energies of the Civil Veterinary Department are now confined to cattle-breeding. The Civil Veterinary Department has established hospitals at Chiniot, Jhang, Shorkot, Haveli Bahadur Shah, Bhowana, Lalian, Shah Jiwana, Kachhiwala and Ahmadpur Syal, with a stationary veterinary assistant in charge of each. There is one veterinary inspector at Jhang who tours throughout the district. These veterinary assistants report about outbreaks of disease within their respective charges, and also, if informed in time, take prompt measures to give the necessary relief. Small fees and charges for medicine are taken from persons who are liable to income-tax and credited to the district board, which body pays for the equipment and menial staff.

**Cattle Diseases.**

The most important and serious contagious diseases of cattle are rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax and black quarter. Rinderpest is usually called *daba*. It frequently causes great loss of life among cattle and buffaloes, and occasionally sheep and goats are attacked. The mortality from this disease is about 50 per cent. Preventive inoculation of contract cattle is of great service in staying the ravages of the disease, and the veterinary assistants, having been trained in the work, are usefully employed.

Hæmorrhagic septicæmia, known usually in the vernacular as *ghotu*, principally affects buffaloes, but cattle are not exempt. Usually 80 to 90 per cent. of animals that are attacked die. Outbreaks have begun and ended, as a rule, within 10 days. It is commonest in the rainy season. If the veterinary assistant goes to the outbreak in time, he is occasionally able to save a few animals by medicinal treatment.

Foot-and-mouth disease, called *munkhur*, is common amongst cattle, goats and sheep. The mortality from this disease is small, being about 2 per cent. It may impede agricultural operations as affected bullocks are unable to work. Veterinary assistants visit outbreaks, and render good service in treating the affected animals and giving advice with regard to segregation, disinfection, etc.

*Surra* is not an uncommon disease amongst horses and camels. It is very fatal, and does not yield to treatment.

Goats and sheep often suffer from liver fluke disease at the end of the rainy season, and many deaths result. Treatment is in some cases successful, but it is necessary to avoid pastures that are known to be ineffective to properly combat the disease.

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Black quarter is commonly known as *goli*. The mortality from this disease is usually 90 per cent. of animals attacked, and death occurs very rapidly.

Canals.

Of the two great perennial canals which irrigate villages in the Jhang District, the Lower Chenab system affords irrigation as under:—

*Number of villages.*

| —— | Colony. | Non-colony. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chiniot .. .. | 98 | 64 | 162 |
| Jhang .. .. | 83 | 32 | 115 |
| Shorkot .. .. | 31 | 19 | 50 |
| Total .. | 212 | 115 | 327 |

Presumably the Irrigation Department is doing the utmost that can be done to secure a just distribution of water, but these efforts are often hampered by canal cuts in Jangli villages. These breaches are most frequent from the middle of October to the middle of December, and have deplorable consequences to the people at the tail of distributaries. The supply on the Jhang Branch is practically the same as it was 15 years ago, and the same volume of water, on account of greater stabilization and equalization, as also on account of the process known as "cooling," serves a great proportion of the allotted area. The frequent allegations to the effect that the supply of water is much less than before have only this substratum of truth that, whereas the irrigator expects water for cent per cent of his area on the same lavish scale as before, the department is insisting on giving no more than the *haq*. The Lower Jhelum Canal irrigates villages that lie between the Jhelum and the Chenab, and their number is as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chiniot Tahsil | ... ... | 109 |
| Jhang Tahsil | ... ... | 112 |

All these are non-colony villages; and, excepting a few chaks owned partly by Government, the area is held in private proprietary right, and only 40 per cent. of the commanded area is entitled to receive irrigation.

The duty per cusec has been raised on both canals, and complaints about the inadequacy of the supply of water are gaining in volume. The position can never be very satisfactory as the district is at the tail of both canals, and actual irrigation in most cases is from the tails of tail distributaries.

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Canal Tracts.

The introduction of perennial canal irrigation has brought about one great change, *i.e.*, a marked rise in the comparative importance of the *kharif* harvest both in area and in the character of the crops grown. Canal water is more readily available during the hot weather, and so a greater area is devoted to the more valuable *kharif* crops This is strikingly borne out by the following figures of percentages:—

| — | — | Years. | Percentage of principal *nahri kharif* crops on the matured area of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-colony Portion | Chiniot | 1902-04 | 7 |
| | | 1918-23 | 17 |
| | Jhang | 1904-05 | 4 |
| | | 1918-23 | 12 |
| | Shorkot | 1903-05 | 2 |
| | | 1918-23 | 5 |

This obvious, but tremendous, change is bound to carry with it the possibilities of a profound ultimate change in the habits and outlook of a people who for centuries were accustomed to get from the soil only heap cereals in the *kharif*. It is, however, as yet much too early to speculate on the subject.

Wells.

The universal method of lifting water employed in the district is by means of the Persian-wheel, whether required to lift water from a well or as a *jhallar*, from tanks and river-creeks. It is also used where the soil is not commanded by flow to raise water from a canal supply channel. Practically all the wells are of *kacha-pakka* construction, *i.e.*, of burnt bricks laid in mud, but on the river-banks, where the fear of decretion makes it too risky to embark capital on a masonry well, *kacha* wells (or *kharoras*) are often found, and in the far south of the district on the Muzaffargarh boundary the spring-level is so near the surface that it is often sufficient to dig a hole in the ground and place the well gearing on it. A *kacha* well without any lining, or with a wattle lining, is termed a *kharora*. These are most common. A *kacha* well lined with stakes arranged in a circle and banded together is not met with often. A *jhallar* is the name given to a Persian-wheel when set to work on the edge of a *nala*, stream or pond. The best *jhallars* are those where the pit from which the water is drawn is a short distance, a few yards,

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away from the edge of the stream or pond. In the case of other *jhallars*, the well pots dip into the stream or pond itself. Here there is no pit, but the sides of the bank have to be faced off and strengthened, over which the well pots and vertical wheel hang. *Pakka* wells are sometimes double-wheeled, especially in the Kachhi. There is no difference in the building except that one is larger than the other. Mortar is hardly ever used to cement the brick-work of a *pakka* well. It is supposed to spoil altogether the water for drinking purposes and for irrigation.

Well-sinking—Masonry Wells.

The sinking of a *pakka* well is a considerable business to the zamindar. A small hole is dug in the ground, a libation of oil is poured into it and *gur* is distributed. Then the well hole is excavated to the water-level. The well curb chak made of *kikar* wood is then let down by four ropes to the floor of the hole, and *gur* is again distributed. The well cylinder is built up on the curb to a height sufficient to take it down to the required depth. Around the top is constructed a platform containing walls of *kana* and *sar bands*, wound round and round and kept in place by pegs. All the sand that is dredged out of the well is packed on to this platform, and its weight serves to sink the well. It is not thrown aside until the well has been sunk as far as it is to go. The upper 3 or 4 feet of the brick cylinder are also strengthened by being wound round with *kana bands*. This may be dispensed with if water is near, and the well only a small one. A well is sunk down to the stratum that is called the *sach*. In this district the true *sach* is a stratum of coarse sand of a reddish colour. If this stratum is not found, everything that is bad happens to the well. The water is dirty, and the supply deficient. Holes form under the chak. At first the well only sinks, but finally the brick-work cracks or falls in. The *sach* of wells on the Chenab is good, though there are exceptions. On the Jhelum it is inferior. The definition of *sach* is not easy, but it apparently means a good water-bearing stratum of pure sand through which water springs or percolates regularly and rapidly into the well. When the driver asserts that the *sach* has been reached, the water-supply is at once tested by borrowing seven or eight pairs of bullocks and working the well for two days as hard as it can go. If the water-level in the well is thereby only a few inches lowered, the water-supply is good. The *sach* having been reached, the well is worked for about a week to further test the water-bearing capacity of the stratum; and, if everything is satisfactory, the platform is taken off and the sand thrown down round the well. Where the *sach* is good, the well scarcely ever requires cleaning. All that has to be done is to pick out the well pots and fragments that tumble in from time to time; whereas, with a bad or no *sach*,

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the well requires constant attention. Sand and mud accumulate inside, and have to be removed, and the well has to be stopped because there is no water. Sometimes the crack is patched up, but this is not usual. A *kacha* well is only sunk down low enough to ensure a good supply of water. They are not renewed or repaired, but have to be cleaned out. The water in a *kacha* well is never clear.

The wells naturally fall into two classes: those in the uplands, and those in the riverain; the upland wells are being to a large extent superseded by the canal; indeed, it is only in the Kachhi that any extensive upland area remains which is dependent on well irrigation only.

**Tube-wells.**

Like other districts in the Punjab, the Jhang District also experimented in tube-wells in several places. Two were started: one at the headquarters in Maghiana, and one in Jhang; two in Chiniot town and two in outlying villages in the Chiniot Tahsil. Another has recently been sunk by Khan Bahadur Sayyid Sardar Shah, with the aid of a taccavi loan, in the land leased to him in the colony portion of the district. The last is reported to be working very well, but the others have not proved financially successful. The one started in Jhang by Chaudhri Mani Ram had to be given up, and similarly the tube-well in village Kurk Muhammadi could not prosper. The tube-well started by Gurmukh Singh in Maghiana was sold in execution of a decree, but it is still working. The late Mehta Bahadur Chand wanted to try irrigation by a tube-well in Chak Dhiggian, but the scheme did not mature. It is reported that one tube-well has been started in Changranwala village, but it is too early yet for any definite results. On the whole, the tube-wells have not proved as helpful as might have been expected.

**Cost of Wells.**

The cost of such wells varies on an average in the uplands from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and in the low-lying villages from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. The number of wells in use in 1904-05 is compared with the number of wells in use in 1922-23 in all the three tahsils of the district—

*NON-COLONY PORTION.*

| — | WELLS IN USE. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1904-05. | 1922-23. |
| Chiniot .. .. .. | 2,652 | 2,532 |
| Jhang .. .. .. | 5,645 | 5,680 |
| Shorkot .. .. .. | 4,005 | 4,523 |

When canal irrigation was first introduced, there was an abrupt reduction in the number of wells in use, and in the Jhelum Nahri Circle of the Chiniot Tehsil the number of

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wells in use in 1922-23 was only 557 as against 844 in 1904-05, and in the same circle of the Jhang Tahsil the number of wells in use fell from 1,123 in 1904-05 to 681 in 1922-23.

The number of wells that are capable of use, but generally are not used, is very large: Chiniot 1,035, Jhang 1,854 and Shorkot 1,261. In most cases it is the lack of man-power for purely *chahi* areas that is responsible for this indifference towards the use of wells, and the Jhang peasant, never overfond of work, prefers the easier form of husbandry on canals. Apart from this, the deterioration in the breed of the cattle in use is responsible for a decrease in the matured area per well in some circles. In the Jhelum Nahri Circle in Chiniot the depth to water has decreased from 28 feet to 18 feet and the depth of water has risen from 6 to 9 feet, and yet the average area matured per well has gone down from 20 to 16 acres, and a worse decrease ; 13 acres from 16 acres appear in the Jhelum Nahri Circle of Jhang. In the joint circle is Shorkot the area matured per well has gone down from 20 acres to 16 acres, and it is thus obvious that, apart from the peasant's indifference, and quite apart from cases of underyoking, the poor stamina of the well cattle is visibly reflected in the reduced outturn.

System of Distributing Well Water.

The people have most various modes of dividing the water of a well. So many *pahrs* of 3 hours each are allotted to each share, and after a fixed period the time of the *pahrs* is changed. If the well is held on three thirds, and four consecutive *pahrs* are allotted to each third, then the yoking times change of themselves; *e.g.*, A, B and C hold a well, and each works the well for four *pahrs*. A's turn at the well, if from midnight to midday on Monday, will be from midday to midnight on Tuesday. Similarly, if a two-*pahr* turn is allowed to each proprietor of one-sixth, the time of each turn changes in regular order. If, however, the turn is of two *pahrs* for each quarter in the well, then the change has to be made artificially. The change, when made, gives the two night turns to the proprietors who before had the day turns, and they again arrange between themselves to take in alternate weeks the first or second turn. Turns are called *varis*. They are always calculated on *pahrs* of 3 hours each. A *vari* is never less than two *pahrs*, or 6 hours, and never more than eight *pahrs*, or 24 hours. A pair of bullocks works 6 hours at a stretch. There is no difference between the system of *varis* in the Hithar and Uttar on shallow and deep wells. *Varis* always correspond to the proprietary shares in the well, or to the proprietary shares represented by the amount of land held by the tenants. A one-third sharer in a well will not get an extra long *vari* because he possesses an extra pair of bullocks.

## SECTION B.—RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

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Rents and Tenures.

In the Chiniot Tahsil 24 per cent. of the cultivated area is *khud-kasht*, while 1 per cent. is held by Taraddadgars and 4 per cent. by tenants, free of rent (mostly trespassers). Occupancy tenants hold only 1 per cent. of the cultivated area. Tenants-at-will altogether hold 70 per cent. of the cultivated area, and out of these 40 per cent. pay half-*batai*. Half-*batai* is most prevalent in the Jhelum Nahri Circle, where 59 per cent. of the cultivated area is held on those terms, unlike the Chenab Nahri Circle, where 32 per cent. is on half-*batai*, and 32 per cent. on one-third-*batai*. In the Chenab Circle 34 per cent. is on half-*batai*, and 27 per cent. is on one-third-*batai*. As a rule, one-third-*batai* prevails in well areas, but in a number of Sayyid estates even the *nahri* areas pay one-third-*batai*. Generally, the *batai* on *nahri sailab* and *barani* areas is half and half, but the tenant pays no portion of the land revenue; and pays on *nahri* areas only half of the *abiana*. Enquiries show that there is a likelihood of one-third-*batai* on canal-irrigated lands being replaced by half-*batai*. In various villages the tenant does not pay even half-*abiana*; instead, he pays Rs. 2-4-0 per *killa* cash, in addition to half-*batai*. This surcharge was fixed as the rough equivalent of half-*abiana* under the former schdule of occupiers' rate, and there is no doubt it will be altered if this system continues.

In the Chenab Circle the *khud-kasht* area in 1902-03 was 18,703 acres; it is now 19,919 acres. The area under half-*batai* used to be roughly 19,000 acres. The corresponding figures for 1922-23 are 31,609 acres and 20,581 acres. The rate of one-third-*batai*, it is thus clear, is not growing proportionately. In the Chenab Nahri Circle the *khud-kasht* area in 1902-03 was 8,850 acres, while the area on half-*batai* was 14,000 acres roughly, and the area on one-third-*batai* was 18,000 acres. The *khud-kasht* area in this circle is now 10,620 acres, and the area on half-*batai* and on one-third-*batai* is approximately 17,000 acres, respectively. In the Jhelum Nahri Circle the *khud-kasht* area in 1902-03 was 6,171 acres, while the area on half-*batai* was only roughly 17,000 acres, and the area on one-third-*batai* was 15,000 acres. The corresponding figures now are 24,566 acres, 52,867 acres and 6,884 acres. At first sight, it would appear that the high *khud-kasht* percentage, *i.e.*, 24, is an index of prosperity, but surely there is considerable truth in it that, in the Chiniot Tahsil at any rate, cultivation through servants is not very much more profitable than cultivation through tenants, and, in a large number of cases at any rate, the bigger class of owners is giving up cultivation through servants.

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It is usual to advance a sum of Rs. 200 to incoming tenants for a well that has been out of work, or if the former tenants have given notice to quit. This advance is invariably interest-free, and, as often as not, is unrecovered.

*Batai* is highest in the Chenab Circle on *chahi* lands, where it is 41 per cent., being 38 per cent. in the Chenab Nahri Circle and 40 per cent. in the Jhelum Nahri Circle.

On the three main classes, *i.e.*, *chahi*, *nahri* and *sailab*, the landlord now receives roughly 6 to 7 per cent. more of the gross produce than he did before. It is noticeable that in the Chenab Circle, the only circle in which the *sailab* area is considerable, the share of the landlord does not show a higher percentage, and this bears out what has been said before about the precarious nature of the income from *sailab* cultivation; but even in this circle the *chahi* and the *nahri* percentages show a fairly extensive rise. As regards the Chenab Nahri Circle, the share of the *nahri* produce taken by the landlord has risen from 33 to 42 per cent., though from lands under well irrigation there is practically no increase. Formerly more than half paid at 41 per cent., and a smaller proportion at 33 per cent. Now the consolidated *batai* rate gives a share of 38 per cent. In the Jhelum Nahri Circle there is a marked increase all round. The reasons that have tended to secure to the landlord a comparatively larger share on *nahri* lands need not be explained in detail. Well cultivation is irksome, and also subject to vicissitudes from which *nahri* cultivation is more or less entirely free. The ease-loving tenant classes of the tract therefore flock to areas under canal irrigation, and prefer to part with a greater share of the produce than put in hard labour on wells and retain a comparatively greater share for themselves. This tendency among the tenants is so marked that numerous instances were noticed in which the tenants refused to work wells unless and until either *nahri* or *sailab* land was given to them in addition as an inducement for well cultivation.

Cash rents cover only 4 per cent. of the cultivated area, and these are throughout of a most unsatisfactory nature. A large majority are not rents at all, but are adjustments of debts, that is to say, the creditor holds the land for a certain number of years on a nominal rent having no bearing on the economic capability of the land. Simply a fraction of the debt is shown as being discharged each year. In the case of genuine cash rents, the difficulty is that the lessees in a number of cases compound with the owners the rent payable each year in accordance with the actual result of the harvest. Thus, if a square is let out on Rs. 160 per annum, the owner may get Rs. 160, or may get only Rs. 100. This system of short collections, especially in cases of cash rents payable by village dealers to the proprietors in the village, is very frequent.

In the Jhang Tahsil 32 per cent. of the area is *khud-kasht*, while 1 per cent. is held by Taraddadgars and 1 per cent. by occupancy tenants. Tenants-at-will are generally recorded as paying half-*batai*, and other rates are practically non-existent. One-third-*batai* covers only 2 per cent. of the area. The area shown under cash rents amounts to 7 per cent. Cash rents are really mostly marked only in the Chenab Nahri, where some absentee landlords resort to this method. In the Jhelum Nahri Circle the appearance of cash rents is due to the fact that there is a big court of wards estate in this circle, and certain purchasers of the Shahpur District who purchased land in this circle as a speculation also lease their land on cash rents.

The tenantry is a very heterogeneous body of men, often of *kamin* castes, and good farmers only in exceptional cases. Their relations with the landlord, particularly in the big estates, are far from satisfactory because of the existence of the various and shifting stewards (stewards that invariably work more for themselves than for those whom they represent) employed by the owners. Pilfering of cotton by the tenant is becoming more and more common.

**Ala Malkiyat.**

*Ala Malkiyat* prevails in 53 villages—3 in the Chenab Nahri, 11 in the Chenab, 27 in the Jhelum and 12 in the Jhelum Nahri. The rate of *batai* varies considerably, but the general rate is that, out of the total owner's share, the *Ala Malik* takes $\frac{1}{4}$th or $\frac{1}{6}$th, leaving the remainder to the *Adna Malik*. Instances are, however, not wanting where the *Ala Malik* takes $\frac{1}{4}$-th or $\frac{1}{10}$th of the owner's share, and in quite a number of cases the *Ala Malik* takes $\frac{1}{15}$th and $\frac{1}{16}$th of the owner's share. In a good many cases *Ala Maliks* fail to enforce their rights, which exist only on paper.

The various *batai* rates prevailing in the five circles of the tahsil have been consolidated, and a *batai* rate for each class of land has been arrived at. The circle averages for the various classes of soil are compared below with settlement averages:—

| Circle. | Period. | Chahi. | Chahi-Nahri. | Nahri. | Jhallari. | Sailab. | Chahi-Sailab. | Abi. | Barani. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chenab Nahri | At settlement .. | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. | 43 | .. | .. | 43 |
| | Now .. | 47 | 50 | 50 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 |
| Chenab .. | At settlement .. | 50 & 33 | .. | 33 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Now .. | 49 | .. | 50 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kachhi .. | At settlement .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 |
| | Now .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 |
| Jhelum .. | At settlement .. | 50 | .. | 33 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jhelum Nahri | At settlement .. | 33 | .. | 33 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Now .. | 45 | .. | 50 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. |

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Unlike the Chiniot Tahsil, cash rents in the Jhang Tahsil are not quite disappointing in the sense that one does get genuine instances, *i.e.*, where the amount fixed is actually paid. Even in this tahsil, however, a number of cash rents are less rents than adjustments of debts; that is to say, the creditor holds the land for a certain number of years on a nominal rent having no bearing on the economic capability of the land. Simply a fraction of the debt is shown as being discharged each year. Short collections abound, and no sure conclusions can be based on statistics vitiated by so many uncertainties. The total area under genuine cash rents, however, does not cover more than 5·5 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and in many cases even what appear as genuine cash rents are only veiled forms of debt transactions. It is, however, recorded that enquiries held during the settlement show that genuine cash rents per cultivated acre amount in each circle approximately to the following figures:—

| | Per acre. |
|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. |
| Chenab Nahri .. .. .. .. | 11 0 0 |
| Chenab .. .. .. .. .. | 10 8 0 |
| Kachhi .. .. .. .. .. | 7 0 0 |
| Jhelum .. .. .. .. .. | 9 0 0 |
| Jhelum Nahri .. .. .. .. | 8 0 0 |
| Total for the Tahsil .. .. .. | 9 0 0 |

In the Chenab Nahri, the Kachhi and the Jhelum the land on cash rents is the very best land of the circle lying either close to the *abadi*, or otherwise very fertile. In the Chenab the average per acre is high because of the inclusion of rents prevailing in some prosperous villages near the headquarters of the district. The Jhelum *nahri* rent alone is the typical average cash rent on an average class of land.

In the Shorkot Tahsil *khud-kasht* is highest in the Kachhi (30 per cent.), while in the tahsil as a whole *khud-kasht* is only 25 per cent. Taraddadgars have a few scattered acres here and there in all the circles, but the area held by them is negligible. Occupancy tenants figure most in the

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joint circle, where they have 2 per cent. of the area; but in the tahsil as a whole the percentage amounts only to 1. Practically all occupancy tenants pay rents in kind, and not in cash, and the occupancy right does not amount to much beyond a certainty of tenure.

*Ala Malkiyat* prevails only in nine villages, and covers a total area of 1,692 acres. The cultivated area under *Ala Malkiyat* rights is only 449 acres, out of which 332 acres lie in village Daulnana in the Kachhi Circle. The dues vary generally from 2 to 7 per cent. of the total produce.

Altogether 550 acres of *sailab* and *chahi* land bring Rs. 1,600 to the proprietor, who pays the land revenue, etc., himself. Nearly half of this area is generally under cultivation.

This is a purely business transaction between two *zamindars*, and serves as a good guide for valuation of the profits accruing to proprietors.

Wages.

The shares of the crop taken by agricultural labourers are given in the assessment reports. Figures for the price of labour are given in table 25.

Prices.

Retail prices are given in table 26. No separate report was submitted for the colony portion regarding commutation prices, but the accounts of 67 chaks, out of a total of 212 allotted chaks, were carefully scrutinized. Where in any chak there were two shops, the accounts of both were compared in order to find out whether more than one set of prices ruled either at harvest-time or later on. Further, a detailed examination of the account books of 12 of the most important shops in the Maghiana mandi was carried out. Entries for 12 selected dates in every year, and, in addition, the mandi rate, on 15th Har for *rabi* staples and 1st Magh for *kharif* crops, were excerpted from these account books and a detailed statement was prepared. The former prices adopted were based on mandi returns, and not, as usual, on account books of actual transactions in villages. This procedure was dictated by the favourable situation of the Chenab Colony as a whole as regards market towns, where the bulk of the produce was sold. This, though true even of parts of the Jhang Branch circles falling within the Lyallpur District, where there exists a very close connection between village and mandi prices, and where local transport abounds, was not applicable to the Jhang Branch circles falling within the Jhang District. In the colony portion of Jhang sale in the village and to the village bania is still the commonest method of marketing the produce. It was therefore essential to study all reliable accounts after a very elaborate enquiry. For the colony

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portion the table below compares the communication prices in annas per maund:—

| Crops. | 1910. | 1922. | Percentage of increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jowar .. .. | 24 | 49 | 67 |
| Bajra .. .. | 28 | 48 | 71 |
| Maize.. .. .. | 22 | 46 | 109 |
| Cotton .. .. | 74 | 150 | 103 |
| Wheat .. .. | 34 | 50 | 47 |
| Barley .. .. | 22 | 40 | 82 |
| Gram .. .. | 28 | 41 | 46 |
| Toria .. .. | 50 | 72 | 44 |

The general rise in commutation prices came to between 54 and 56 per cent., though the rise in the actual price level was only 41 per cent.; but this difference, as remarked by the Financial Commissioner in his review of the colony report, "was due to the fact that the prices assumed at last settlement were too low."

For the old portion of the district prices assumed at settlement and those sanctioned in 1924 are given below:—

| | PRICES, IN ANNAS, PER MAUND. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | AT SETTLEMENT SANCTIONED IN 1902. | | Sanctioned now (February 1924) |
| | Nahri. | Other. | |
| Rice .. .. .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| Jowar .. .. | 28 | 25 | 47 |
| Bajra .. .. | 30 | 27 | 46 |
| Maize.. .. .. | 26 | 24 | 46 |
| Til .. .. .. | 60 | 57 | 85 |
| Gur .. .. .. | .. | .. | 89 |
| Cotton .. .. | 61 | 59 | 106 |
| Mash .. .. | 34 | 32 | 66 |
| Wheat .. .. | 31 | 28 | 54 |
| Barley .. .. | 19 | 18 | 37 |
| Gram .. .. | 25 | 23 | 46 |
| Toria .. .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Sarshaf .. .. | .. | .. | 73 |
| Tobacco .. .. | .. | .. | 115 |

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RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

In 1902 the average prices obtaining in various markets of the district during the 15 years previous to the settlement were taken as the basis of calculation of the valuation of the produce. A deduction of 4 annas per maund in every case on account of carriage to market and of deductions made by grain dealers for admixture, of direct, etc., was also made. Nine staples, representing 75 per cent. of the total harvested area, were dealt with. Identical prices were adopted for all tahsils, but in each case a higher price was assumed for the produce of land irrigated by perennial canals as it was held that owners reaped to the full the benefit of high prices in years of scarcity.

The enquiry in 1922-23 covered the period from *kharif* 1900 to *rabi* 1923, and an effort was made to get hold of, for the whole of this period, in each of the 32 rural centres selected, the rate fixed for *rabi* staples on 15th Har (corresponding to 28th June roughly), and the rate fixed on 1st Magh (corresponding to 13th January) for *kharif* staples. This was essential as most of the sales took place not in central rural markets under competitive conditions, but in situ in the villages to the village dealers or money-lenders. The investigation showed that in actual transactions no distinction is made between *nahri* and other produce. The general rise in commutation prices came to 93 per cent. in Chiniot, 95 in Jhang and 96 in Shorkot. The rise in actual prices in the old portion of the district was even higher than the rise of 41 per cent. in the colony because, while the colony is still more or less isolated, the old portion of the district which had no railway when the last settlement was in progress is now traversed by the Jech Doab Railway; and this has had a markedly favourable effect on the disposal of the surplus produce. The rise in actual prices was assumed by the Financial Commissioner, when dealing with the forecast report, to be 40 to 45 per cent. The latter percentage even is somewhat low, and the rise is nearer 47 than 45.

Weights and Measures.

The linear measure used in Jhang is—

1 quarter-anna = 1 inch
24 inches = 1 hath (hand)
3 haths = 1 karam 66 inches
3 karams = 1 kan
4 kans = 1 chain 66 feet.

The square measure is—

1 square karam = 1 sarsahi
9 sarsahis of 1 square kan = 1 marla
20 marlas = 1 kanal
4 kanals = 1 bigha
2 bighas = 1 ghumao acre.

The country *karam* is some 6 inches longer than the *karam* used in the settlement survey. Otherwise there is no

CHAPTER II, B.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

difference in the two measures. In measuring up crops that have been sold standing, the rate is usually so much per *kanal* of 22 *marlas*. The extra two *marlas* are allowed to compensate for bare patches, water-courses and borders. Melons, green wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, turnips etc., are, near large towns, sold in this way.

There is only one measure of capacity throughout the district—

4 thulas 1 paropi = $\frac{1}{2}$ seer
4 paropis 1 topa = 2 seers
4 topas 1 pai = 8 seers
40 pais 1 kharwar = 8 maunds

The *topa* is the standard, and the other measures vary proportionately to the variation in the *topa*. The *topa*, a circular wooden box, holds nominally two *seers* weight of wheat, but generally something under. Wheat is the standard, and there is of course the difference between the weight of a *topa* of wheat and a *topa* of other grain. In this district the *topa* varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ *seers* to 2 *seers* through $1\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{7}{8}$, and $1\frac{15}{16}$. There are several ways of using the *topa*. When the measure is so held that only grain actually in the measure is given, it is said to be used *gokhu*. If some grain is piled up on the thumb and finger between which the rim is held, it is said to be used *chappa*.

There is only one measure of weight—

16 chataks = 1 seer 80 tolas
40 seers = 1 maund.

Cotton is sold by weight, as are also wool and goats' hair.

**Colony Measures**

The following special measures are employed in the colony and other areas where measurements are *killawar*—

40 karams the side of a killa = 220 feet
200 karams the side of a square = 1,200 feet
1 killa 8 kanals 18 marlas = 1 acre 18 poles
25 killas 1 square = 27.7 acres.

The distances along canal banks are measured in canal miles of 5,000 feet. Canal miles are shown on the banks of all Government channels by iron or stone *burjis* at distances of 1,000 feet. On the *burjis* the 000'.s are omitted, and the distances which are counted from the head of each channel are known as R.D., or reduced distances. Thus "Chiniot Distributary R.D. 5,000" would be "1 canal mile from the place where this distributary takes out of the Jhang Branch."

In the colony distances are frequently spoken of in terms of squares: thus a distance of 5 squares is approximately 1 mile.

## SECTION C.—FORESTS.

CHAPTER II, C.

FORESTS.

Rakh Sahjowal.

The Jhang District has one unclassed forest in Rakh Sahjowal on the Jhelum which is about 20 miles from the headquarters of the district and 8 miles from Chund Bharwana Railway Station. The *bela* was originally taken up by Government about 1862 as a fuel and fodder reserve, and in 1864-66 this *bela* was cleared of *munj-kana* and sown with *shisham*. The management passed to the district board in 1886, and remained with the district board till 1905, when the management again reverted to the Deputy Commissioner. The Forest Department was placed in charge of this rakh in 1909. The total area is 359 acres, out of which 254 acres are under tree growth and the rest form the bed of the river. The *shisham* grown in this *bela* is really high-class *shisham*, and *kikar* timber is only nominal, being barely 5 per cent. of the total. The *shisham* is highly prized, and yields annually about 7,000 cubic feet in log, besides about 12,000 cubic feet fuel. The probable expenditure to the Forest Department is approximately Rs. 1,000 per annum, while the gross income is roughly about Rs. 7,000.

## SECTION D.—MINES AND MINERALS.

CHAPTER II, D.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Resources.

The Jhang District is destitute of mines or mineral resources of any description.

## SECTION E.—ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

CHAPTER II, E.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Hand Industries and Wood-carving.

The most notable hand industry of the district is the wood-carving turned out at Chiniot. The following is a description of this industry given by Mr. Lockwood Kipling forty years ago:—

"Chiniot, in this district, has long had a reputation for its carpentry and wood-carving. In the native scheme of town life the house is frequently built to fit the irregular space at the owner's disposal, and its chief decorative features are elaborately ornamented doors and windows frames, which are often brought from considerable distances, just as Scandinavian doors and the like are now brought ready-made to London. It is for this kind of work that the Chiniot wood-carvers are chiefly known. The wood used is usually *shisham*, locally *tahli*. The design of this really admirable work, though ornate and tending, like many other branches of modern Indian art, to excessive minuteness, is still remarkedly pure and good. The carving is sharp and clear, the *mergols* or spandrels of the arches and the details of the pilasters are correctly drawn, while the free

CHAPTER II, E.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

use of panels of geometric tracery of an Arabic character, both framed and carvan, gives an air of solidity and richness.

"At Chiniot also is wrought an inlay of brass in *shisham* wood, bearing a general resemblance to that of Hoshiarpur, but much bolder, freer and better in design. This is applied to desks, glove-boxes, etc., but is obviously capable of more varied and extensive application. The contrast of the brass with the dark wood is most effective. Some remarkably good screens of inlaid brass have been prepared by Chiniot carpenters."

Kot Isa Shah is remarkable for coloured wood-work: legs of *charpais*, ornaments and the like. Very good imitation Chubbs's locks are made in Jhang and are exported to other districts. Camel-hide pots are made in Maghiana, and are of a rather quaint description, though far inferior to those obtained in Bikaner.

Weaving.

Weaving, in Jhang as elsewhere, is still an important industry, and the *paolis*, or weavers, compose the chief part of the industrial classes. The industry has, however, greatly declined in importance since the days when there was a large export trade of coarse cloth known as *khaddar* which was sold to the *pawindahs* and taken to Afghanistan, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan. In 1879 eight lakhs of rupees worth of this cloth was sold in Maghiana alone.

CHAPTER II, F.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

## SECTION F.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

There are some 13 factories in the district at present and trade centres in the towns of Chiniot and Jhang-Maghiana. The attempt to establish a market at the Shah Jiwana Railway Station has not proved very successful. Small distributing centres exist in the bazars of the larger villages such as Shorkot and Ahmadpur, Kot Isa Shah and Lalian. Owing to the spread of canal irrigation, wheat, previously an article of import, is now exported from the district. Cotton, oil-seeds, *ghi*, wool, hair, bones and hides are also exported. The principal imports are rice, sugar, *gur*, salt, iron and piece-goods. The railway is now the chief means of export and import.

## SECTION G.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

CHAPTER II, G.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Railways.

The opening of the Wazirabad-Khanewal Railway in 1900 proved of immense service to the district, while the opening of the Jech Doab Railway in 1906, which runs for 60 miles through the heart of the district, has added greatly to its prosperity. This branch crosses the Chenab about 10 miles above Jhang, and puts the headquarters of the district in direct railway communication with Sargodha and Multan. The railway stations actually situated in the Jhang District are as follows, from north to south:—

| Stations. | Railway | Miles from the last station. |
|---|---|---|
| Shah Jiwana .. .. | Jech Doab .. .. | .. |
| Chund Bharwana .. | Do. .. .. | 10 |
| Thatta Mahla .. .. | Do. .. .. | 8 |
| Jhang City .. .. | Do. .. .. | 4 |
| Jhang-Maghiana .. .. | Do. .. .. | 4 |
| Madduki .. .. | Do. .. .. | 8 |
| Rustam Sargana .. | Do. .. .. | 8 |
| Waryam .. .. | Do. .. .. | 6 |
| Khanora .. .. | Do .. .. | 6 |
| Shorkot Road .. .. | Wazirabad-Khanewal .. | 7 |
| Chhinni Khichi .. .. | Chak Jhumra-Khushab .. | .. |
| Kot Amir Shah .. .. | Do. .. | 5 |
| Lalian .. .. | Do. .. | 5 |
| Tanoka .. .. | Do. .. | 6 |
| Chiniot .. .. | Do. .. | 6 |
| Munianwala .. .. | Do. .. | 6 |
| Burj .. .. | Do. .. | 3 |
| Sotboiwala .. .. | Do. .. | 5 |

Shah Jiwana Station is 45 miles from Sargodha and 136 from Lala Musa. Shorkot Road is 67 miles from Lyallpur, 68 from Multan and from Lahore 155 via Shahdara and Sangla. The headquarters of the district are thus by the shortest railway route 190 miles from Lahore.

The Chak Jhumra-Chiniot Railway was opened on the 29th January 1928, and this has added to the prosperity of the town. Chiniot is connected with the railway on one side, i.e., via Chak Jhumra, and the distance from Jhang by this route is 130 miles, but, on the completion of the bridge on the Chenab River near Chiniot, it will be connected both ways, and the distance from Jhang will then be only 82 miles. The Chiniot Tahsil is served by railway on both sides of the river, and the trains that run from Hundewali to Chhinni Khichi are very advantageous to that part of the country.

Bungalows and Rest-houses.

The following is a list of the public bungalows in the district. The Jhang Dak Bungalow is the only one in which any *khansaman* is maintained. It will be seen that the district is particularly well off in respect of its bungalows.

CHAPTER II, G.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Even before the advent of the canal, it was as well off as any district in the province; otherwise it would be impossible to be away from headquarters during the hot weather. The police bungalows, with the exception of that at Garh Maharaja, are poky little places, but the district ones at Chiniot, Bukhari, Haveli Bahadur Shah, Shorkot, Ahmadpur and Chund are fairly comfortable. The canal bungalows, however, are cleaner and better fitted up:—

| Serial No. | Locality of Rest-house. | By whom maintained. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jhang .. .. .. | Civil Department. |
| 2 | Jhang .. .. .. | Public Works Department. |
| 3 | Bhallan .. .. .. | Irrigation Department. |
| 4 | Waryam .. .. .. | Do. |
| 5 | Kakki .. .. .. | Do. |
| 6 | Farid Mahmud .. .. | Do. |
| 7 | Lakhnana .. .. .. | Do. |
| 8 | Wer .. .. .. | Do. |
| 9 | Balloana .. .. .. | Do. |
| 10 | Adilwala .. .. .. | Do. |
| 11 | Rustamwala .. .. | Do. |
| 12 | Muradwala .. .. | Do. |
| 13 | Jaura .. .. .. | Do. |
| 14 | Daduwala .. .. .. | Do. |
| 15 | Chimranwala .. .. | Do. |
| 16 | Shaikh Chuhar .. .. | Do. |
| 17 | Ludha Mahni .. .. | Do. |
| 18 | Amiapur .. .. .. | Do. |
| 19 | Kot Ahmadyar .. .. | Do. |
| 20 | Kot Wasawa .. .. | Do. |
| 21 | Taja Berwala .. .. | Do. |
| 22 | Ichharwal .. .. | Do. |
| 23 | Ghausewala .. .. | Do. |
| 24 | Ashaba .. .. .. | Do. |
| 25 | Yakkewala .. .. | Do. |

CHAPTER II, G.
MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

| Serial No. | Locality of Rest-house. | By whom maintained. |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | Vinoka .. .. .. | Irrigation Department. |
| 27 | Kot Mohla .. .. .. | Do. |
| 28 | Shaikhan .. .. .. | Do. |
| 29 | Shah Jiwana .. .. | Do. |
| 30 | Hassan Khan .. .. | Do. |
| 31 | Karriwala .. .. .. | Do. |
| 32 | Dhaulka .. .. .. | Do. |
| 33 | Shorkot Railway Station .. | Railway Department. |
| 34 | Chund Railway Station .. | Do. |
| 35 | Bhareri .. .. .. | Public Works Departmen |
| 36 | Shorkot .. .. .. | Do. |
| 37 | Haveli Bahadur Shah .. .. | Do. |
| 38 | Chiniot .. .. .. | Do. |
| 39 | Atharan Hazari .. | Do. |
| 40 | Diraj .. .. .. | Do. |
| 41 | Kot Shakir .. .. | Do. |
| 42 | Lalian .. .. .. | Do. |
| 43 | Kot Sultan .. .. | District Board. |
| 44 | Bhowana .. .. .. | Do. |
| 45 | Bukhari .. .. .. | Do. |
| 46 | Barrana .. .. .. | Do. |
| 47 | Bhamb .. .. .. | Do. |
| 48 | Massan .. .. .. | Do. |
| 49 | Chund .. .. .. | Do. |
| 50 | Ahmadpur .. .. .. | Do. |
| 51 | Shorkot Road .. .. | Do. |
| 52 | Machhiwal .. .. | Police Department. |
| 53 | Garh Maharaja .. .. | Do. |
| 54 | Mad Mapal .. .. | Do. |
| 55 | Khewa .. .. .. | Do. |

CHAPTER II, G.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Rivers.

The Chenab and Jhelum are navigable for country craft in the flood season throughout their courses in this district. In the winter, however, the diversion of the river supplies for the various canals renders navigation impossible. A considerable river-borne traffic existed in the old days on the rivers, which were then a principal means of communication with the outside world, but the construction of railways has killed the industry. A service of steam boats was at one time contemplated, and Rakh Sahjowal on the Jhelum and Rakh Mangini on the Chenab were originally taken up as fuel reserves for the flotilla.

The ferries, and the distances between them, are shown below:—

| Rivers. | Stations. | Distances. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Miles. |
| (Chenab) Down river .. | Harse-Shaikh to Chiniot .. .. | 11 |
| Do. .. | Chiniot to Sajanke .. .. | 12 |
| Do. .. | Sajanke to Tahli Mangini .. | 11 |
| Do. .. | Tahli Mangini to Thatta Muhammad Shah. | 6 |
| Do. .. | Thatta Muhammad Shah to Chorkali | 5 |
| Do. .. | Chorkali to Zinda Shah .. .. | 6 |
| Do. .. | Zinda Shah to Billi .. .. | 10 |
| Do. .. | Billi to Jhang .. .. | 4 |
| Do. .. | Jhang to Mohal .. .. | 8 |
| Do. .. | Mohal to Trimmu .. .. | 4 |
| (Jhelum) Up river .. | Trimmu to Sidha .. .. | 5 |
| Do. .. | Sidha to Kot Maldev .. .. | 4 |
| Do. .. | Kot Maldev to Machhiwal .. | 6 |
| Do. .. | Machhiwal to Sahjar .. .. | 5 |
| Do. .. | Sahjar to Kot Khan .. .. | 3 |
| Do. .. | Kot Khan to Kalera .. .. | 4 |
| Do. .. | Kalera to Mari Shah Sakhira .. | 6 |
| Do. .. | Mari Shah Sakhira to Jand Mali .. | 3 |
| Do. .. | Jand Mali to Kot Isa Shah .. | 4 |

| Rivers. | Stations. | Distances. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Miles. |
| (Jhelum) Up river .. | Kot Isa Shah to Rajanpur .. | 2 |
| (Joint Jhelum and Chenab) Down river. | Trimmu to Haveli Bahadur Shah .. | 8 |
| Do. .. | Haveli Bahadur Shah to Islampur .. | 6 |
| Do. .. | Islampur to Hassu Wali .. .. | 4 |
| Do. .. | Hassu Wali to Badh Rajbana .. | 4 |
| Do. .. | Badh Rajbana to Kharanwala .. | 5 |
| Do. .. | Kharanwala to Dab Kalan .. | 7 |
| Do. .. | Dab Kalan to Kacha Kamira .. | 5 |
| Do. .. | Kacha Kamira to Faqir Syai .. | 2 |

The ferries of the district are managed by the district board. Boats and men are provided by the local boatmen, who charge travellers at the rates fixed by Government. Of the proceeds half goes to the boatmen and half to the district board. The district board's share is collected by farmers, to whom the right is leased annually after a public auction.

**Postal Arrangements.**

In 1880 there were 13 post offices in the district, including 2 at headquarters and 1 at each tahsil. At the present day the head office is situated in Civil Lines alongside the office of the Deputy Commissioner. There are sub-offices at Ahmadpur, Chiniot, Chund, Jhang City, Kot Isa Shah, Lalian, Maghiana and Shorkot, and branch offices at Ahmadnagar, Aminpur (184-J.B.), Atharan Hazari, Bagh, Barana, Bhamb, Bhowana, Chela, Chatta, Dab Kalan, Garh Maharaja, Hassu Bulel, Haveli Bahadur Shah, Jamiana (126-J.B.), Mari Shah Sakhira, Mochhiwala (214-J.B.), Kaim Bharwana, Khaki Lakhi, Kot Shakar, Langar Makhdum, Machhiwal, Mad Rajbana, Manfaniwala (136-J.B.), Nekokara, Pir Abdur Rahman, Pirkot Sidhana, Sharin Awan Wala, Waryam Railway Station, Rajoa, Rashidpur, Rustam Sargana Railway Station, Sadiq Nihang, Sams Ganj, Wasu Astana, Hassan Khan, Massan, Satiana, Shah Jiwana Mandi, Shah Jiwana, Shorkot Road, Hazrat Sultan Bahu, Shorkot, Chak No. 175, Government College, Jhang, Bara Bazar, Chiniot, Chenab Bridge, Kot Khan, Lalian, Ahmadpur Sial and Khanora R.S.

**Telegraphs.**

In 1880 there was no telegraph office in the district, the nearest being at Chichawatni on the Lahore-Multan Line. There are now combined telegraph offices at Chiniot, Jhang Sadr and Shorkot, and railway telegraph offices at each railway station. In addition, there are the canal telegraph offices and they often prove of great use for administrative purposes.

# CHAPTER III.—Administrative.

CHAPTER III, A.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Executive Staff.

## SECTION A.—ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Under British rule the Jhang District was originally placed under the control of the Commissioner of Multan, who was also Civil and Sessions Judge. In the reorganization of 1884, however, the Revenue Commissionership of Multan was abolished, and the district was transferred to the control of the Commissioner of Lahore. In 1901 again, on the formation of the North-West Frontier Province, the Commissionership of Multan was revived, and the Jhang District was again included in the Multan Division.

During the period of the colonization of the Sandal Bar, previous to the formation of the Lyallpur District in 1904, the general administration of the colony portion of the Jhang District was in the hands of the Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal, under the supervision of the Settlement Commissioner, but the criminal and civil jurisdiction remained with the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, who was assisted by a Sub-Divisional Officer at Lyallpur, which was constituted a subdivision of the Jhang District in 1899.

Upon the constitution of the Lyallpur District in 1904 the purely colony work, in connection with such of the Chenab Colony villages of the Jhang District as were not included in Lyallpur, remained with the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur, subject to the control of the Settlement Commissioner; but it was not intended that this arrangement should be more than temporary, and, with the completion of the colonization of these villages, the administration was handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang.

The ordinary headquarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, who is no longer also District Judge, and four Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is Revenue Assistant and another Treasury Officer. Extra officers, generally Extra Assistant Commissioners, are added to the staff as need arises. Each tahsil is in charge of a tahsildar, assisted in Chiniot by two naib-tahsildars and in Jhang and Shorkot by one.

Village Record Staff.

The village record staff working under the sadr kanungo is of the strength shown below:—

| Tahsil. | Office Kanungos. | Field Kanungos. | Patwaris. | Assistant Patwaris. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chiniot .. .. | 1 | 6 | 90 | 7 |
| Jhang .. .. | 1 | 7 | 119 | 10 |
| Shorkot .. .. | 1 | 4 | 64 | 4 |

CHAPTER III, A.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

The patwaris are arranged in three grades, drawing Rs. 26, 23 and 20, respectively, $\frac{2}{5}$ths of those of the district cadre being included in the second grade, $\frac{2}{5}$ths in the third and $\frac{1}{5}$th in the first.

Judicial

There are four Sub-Judges, one of whom sits at Chiniot and exercises jurisdiction in that tahsil; the other three sit at Jhang, and deal with the work of the rest of the district.

The Deputy Commissioner is the magistrate of the district, and usually exercises powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; the District Judge of Shahpur deals with both the civil and criminal work of the Jhang District. The tahsildars and naib-tahsildars exercise criminal powers of a second- and third- class magistrate, respectively.

Honorary Judicial Officers.

In the town of Jhang-Maghiana a bench, at present consisting of (1) Lala Atma Ram, and (2) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mauladad Khan, exercises second-class powers within the municipal limits of the Jhang-cum-Maghiana Municipality. Faqir Muhammad Rashid, Honorary Magistrate, Sajjada Nashin, Shah Sadiq Nihang, exercises third-class powers in the Shorkot Tahsil. Rai Bahadur Lala Girdhari Lal, Honorary Magistrate, is invested with first-class powers in the Jhang District.

Rai Bahadur Lala Girdhari Lal also exercises the powers of a Sub-Judge, fourth class, in the Jhang District.

Panchayats.

There are 13 panchayats in the Jhang District at Barana, Basti Waryam, Bhowana, Chhatta Bakhsha, Harse Shaikh, Haveli Bahadur Shah, Jaisal, Kandiwal, Kanwanwala, Kot Maldev, Kot Shakir, Massan and Pir Kot Sadhana.

Police.

The police force is administered by the Superintendent of Police, the district being included in the Western Police Range under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rawalpindi.

Court of Wards.

There are at present two estates under the court of wards: those of Sayyid Abid Hussain, Sayyid Khizar Hayat, Sayyid Mubarak Shah of Shah Jiwana and Khan Walidad Khan of Jhang. The estate of Sayyid Abid Hussain was taken under the superintendence of the court of wards on account of his minority, and those of Sayyid Khizar Hayat and Sayyid Mubarak Shah owing to the existence of a danger of the dissipation of the property. The estate of Khan Walidad Khan was heavily encumbered, and assumption of superintendence by the court of wards appeared the only possible solution.

CHAPTER III, A.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Other Departments.

The post offices of the district are in the charge of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Chenab Division, Lyallpur, and the telegraph offices of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab, Lahore. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, Lahore, controls the veterinary work; the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Lyallpur, horse-breeding operations; and the Registration Officer, Sialkot, transport enumeration.

## SECTION B.—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

CHAPTER III, B.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

The courts dealing with civil suits in the district subordinate to the District Judge are those of the four Extra Assistant Commissioners, the four Sub-Judges (one of whom exercises at headquarters the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 100) and one Honorary Civil Judge.

The principal class of civil suits in the district is that of suits for money or movable property.

Revenue Courts.

Revenue suits are tried by Extra Assistant Commissioners and tahsildars, subject to the control of the Collector.

Local Bar.

The number of legal practitioners is at present 11 advocates, 67 pleaders and one mukhtar. There is no revenue agent working in this district.

Petition-writers.

The scale of petition-writers sanctioned by the High Court for the district is 47; 7 of the first, and 40 of the second, grade. There are at present 4 of the first, and 37 of the second, grade.

Registration.

The Deputy Commissioner is the registrar of the district, Rai Bahadur Lala Girdhari Lal is joint registrar and the tahsildar of each tahsil is official sub-registrar for the tahsil.

CHAPTER III, C.

LAND REVENUE.

## SECTION C.—LAND REVENUE.

Village Communities and Tenures.

In the Jhang District the village community, as understood, in technical revenue parlance, to mean a compact area of land within defined boundaries owned by one homogeneous proprietary body, has never existed. Along the river-banks, it is true, the area held by one clan was often a more or less compact block of cultivation, but elsewhere the holding consisted only of the areas attached to the wells at work, which often were interspersed among wells held by other clans; and no definite right over the waste was exercised, except in so far as the flocks and herds of one community had a more or less prescriptive right to certain grazing-grounds, and would be allowed, if they wished to do so, to sink new wells in an undefined vicinage of their existing ones. Apart from this, the ruling power did not scruple to settle new-comers in any unappropriated waste area or on any abandoned well.

### *A.—Old Portion of the District.*

Assessment under pre-British Rule.

The fiscal history of the district begins with the administration of Diwan Sawan Mal, who governed from Multan the whole of the present district of Jhang, with the exception of the trans-Chenab-Kalowal villages of the Chiniot Tahsil, which were under the rule of Raja Gulab Singh. Previous to this period, the collection of revenue by the various semi- or wholly-independent local chiefs was conducted more or less in the same method as is employed in the collection of his rent by a large land-holder at the present day. Of the administration associated with the name of Diwan Sawan Mal, it is unnecessary to write at length, but it was essentially a fluctuating system; and after 70 years of fixed assessment it has been found that, in the uncertain conditions under which cultivation in the district is carried on, no better system could be devised. In Kalowal, Raja Gulab Singh's policy was to collect as much as he could extort, regardless of whether the cultivators were left with the means to continue their avocation. Whereas therefore the benevolent rule of Diwan Sawan Mal resulted in a prosperous peasantry and expanding revenue in Kalowal the people were forced to desert their holdings, and the land became desolate.

Summary Settlement.

During the pre-annexation administration of the Punjab by the British Government on behalf of the Lahore Darbar the Jhang District was removed from the Multan Province, only the villages in the vicinity of Garh Maharaja and Ahmadpur being left with Diwan Mul Raj. Mr. Cocks, an officer of the Company's service, was sent to make a summary settlement, which was effected in 1847-48. Fixed cash assessments were introduced, based on the Sikh returns, with a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. in the rest of the district and

CHAPTER III, C.

LAND REVENUE.

20 per cent. in the Kalowal villages. These assessments broke down in 1849-50, when prices fell below the level at which they had been taken by Mr. Cocks.

Before the second summary settlement took place the Punjab was annexed. The trans-Chenab villages of the Chiniot Tahsil were included in the Shahpur District and the Garh Maharaja and Ahmadpur villages in the Rangpur (now Muzaffargarh) District. The necessary revisions in the assessments were made in Shahpur by Mr. Thornton, and subsequently by Mr. Ouseley, and in Jhang by Major Hamilton followed by Mr. Monckton. The reduction given was apparently about 18 per cent., or ½ lakh out of 2¾ lakhs. The settlement of the Muzaffargarh villages, which synchronizes with the second summary assessment of the rest of the Jhang District, was Mr. Wedderburn's first summary settlement of 1850, under which a demand of Rs. 30,452 was imposed. This was raised by Captain Graham 7 years later to Rs. 32,460 but the original assessment had been heavy, and it was speedily found that the enhanced revenue could not be collected; the assessment was accordingly reduced in 1859 by Captain Maxwell to Rs. 28,975. The second summary settlement of the rest of the district remained in force until the regular settlement took place. The demands of the first and second summary settlements for the whole district were as follows:—

| —— | *First Summary.* | *Second Summary.* |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Chiniot .. .. .. .. | 82,863 | 61,246 |
| Jhang .. .. .. .. | 1,21,519 | 1,02,858 |
| Shorkot .. .. .. .. | 68,356 | 58,988 |
| Do. (Muzaffargarh Villages) .. | 30,452 | 30,452 |
| Total .. | 3,03,190 | 2,53,544 |

First Regular Settlement.

The Shahpur villages were assessed by Mr. Ouseley, the Settlement Officer of that district, Mr. Monckton being in charge of operations in Jhang. These two settlements took place practically at the same time, *i.e.*, between 1853 and 1857. The Muzaffargarh District did not come under a regular settlement until 1873; but, when the Ahmadpur and Garh Maharaja villages were included in the Jhang District in 1861, Major Dwyer, the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, carried out a settlement which, though nominally a summary settlement, was on the same lines as the regular settlement of the rest of the district. It is convenient to treat this settlement as the regular settlement of this part of the district.

The first operation of the regular settlement was the demarcation of boundaries, hitherto non-existent, for every village, and the preparation of a field map. Rates per acre cultivated were framed as assessment guides, and fixed assessments maintained throughout the district. The groundwork of the assessment was the cultivated area; but the returns were in themselves not very reliable, and the action of the river frequently rendered them out of date. Care had to be taken too to assess adequately in cases where land had been deliberately thrown out of cultivation. In the end the Settlement Officer's personal knowledge of each village, together with the pitch and result of the previous assessments, went far to modify the assessment brought out by the application of the revenue rates to the cultivated area returned. Indeed, in Shahpur Mr. Ouseley practically abandoned his rates altogether as they turned out to be too high. A system, faulty, though it proved to be, was introduced for the modification of the village assessment where areas were decreted or restored by the river. Hitherto apparently no reduction had been allowed where the river carried away assessed land. The assessments of the regular settlement as introduced were as follows:—

| —— | Mr. Ouseley. | Mr. Monckton. | Major Dwyer. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Chiniot .. .. | 33,476 | 33,995 | .. | 67,471 |
| Jhang .. .. | .. | 1,13,246 | .. | 1,13,246 |
| Shorkot .. .. | .. | 58,147 | 28,502 | 86,649 |
| Total .. | 33,476 | 2,05,388 | 28,502 | 2,67,366 |

The character of this assessment can best be gathered from the remarks made by Mr. Steedman in paragraph 165 of the report of his second regular settlement of the district: "Of the three assessments, that of Mr. Ouseley was undoubtedly the most heavy, and that of Major Dwyer the lightest. Mr. Monckton's was, with a few exceptions, an exceedingly fair assessment, both in the interests of Government and the people. The demand on the Jhelum side villages was heavy, and a few of the villages in the centre Chenab Assessment Circle on the left bank of the river in the present Jhang Tahsil were overassessed; but otherwise an assessment, initially moderate, has been rendered light by the extension of cultivation, and the *jamas* have been hitherto paid with ease. Between Mr. Ouseley's and

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Second Regular Settlement.

Mr. Monckton's assessments in riverain villages there was but little difference."

The second regular settlement of the district was started by Mr. Fryer in the cold weather of 1874. The whole of the assessment work, however, was carried out by Mr. Steedman, with whose name the settlement is associated. The new assessments were introduced in 1880. Between the first and second regular settlements the Kalowal villages had been taken over from Shahpur, and the Garh Maharaja and Ahmadpur villages from Muzaffargarh. For the latter the settlement of 1880 was notified as a first regular settlement.

The whole district was completely remeasured, the old plans, originally only fairly accurate, having become quite inaccurate by reason of the great increase in cultivation which had taken place. At the previous settlement the river-beds had not been mapped at all; this was done, and, at the same time, boundaries were demarcated for villages on opposite sides of the river. Assessment rates were worked out for each class of soil in each circle; and in actual assessment Mr. Steedman, as a rule, kept surprisingly close to the *jamas* brought out by the rates. The rates were applied to what would now be termed the cropped, plus the *taraddadi* areas, *i.e.*, the areas found at measurement to have been under crop during the year or ploughed up for sowing. To assist him in working out his rates, Mr. Steedman made out the usual produce, well and plough estimates; but, when he came to the rates themselves, he received but little assistance from these estimates, and relied more on the rates at which the previous assessments fell, modified in cases where the previous assessments had proved burdensome. Comparison with rates in force in adjoining districts also contributed to indicate what the pitch of the new assessment should be. As a whole, the enhancement taken by Mr. Steedman was due more to the large increase in cultivation which had taken place in the 20 years which had elapsed since the previous settlement than to any enhancement in the rates themselves. The demand actually imposed, *i.e.*, Rs. 3,57,867, was an increase of 34 per cent. on the demand of the first regular settlement, cultivation having in the meanwhile increased by 30 per cent.

In the riverain villages fixed assessments were, with few exceptions, introduced throughout. The question of the introduction of fluctuation was carefully gone into, but the only tracts as to which there was any hesitation were the Chenab and Ravi riverain. On the Chenab the determined opposition of the people to fluctuation turned the balance in favour of fixed assessments. The Ravi villages, however, which have since last settlement been transferred to Multan, were placed by Mr. Steedman under fluctuating *jamas*.

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Altogether two riverain villages in Chiniot, 4 in Jhang and 1 in Shorkot were given a fluctuating *jama;* but it is clear from Mr. Steedman's village notes that he was prepared to introduce fluctuation in any village in which the owners desired it; the Shorkot village—Badh Rajbana—is a case in point; the owners thought the proposed fixed assessment too high and applied for fluctuation, which was at once agreed to.

For the purely well estates of the Kachhi and Bar Circles of the Jhang and Chiniot Tahsils Mr. Steedman devised the semi-fluctuating *chahwari* system, which is one of the features of his settlement. The essence of this system is simply this: that revenue is demanded only when a well works, but the whole revenue is demanded, though the working of the well may have resulted in only one cropped acre.

The details of all revenue assessments, as made by Mr. Steedman, were as under:—

| —— | Chiniot. | Jhang. | Shorkot. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ordinary land revenue .. | 96,708 | 1,51,072 | 1,10,087 | 3,57,867 |
| Dates .. .. | .. | 1,637 | 1,450 | 3,087 |
| Sajji .. .. | | 170 | 655 | 825 |
| Tirni .. .. | .. | Not available. | .. | 80,193 |
| Ghachari .. .. | .. | . | . | 2,337 |
| Darkhwasti wells .. | 2,450 | 2,903 | 800 | 6,153 |
| Kasht barani .. | . | Not available. | .. | 4,906 |
| Total .. | 99,158 | 1,55,782 | 1,12,992 | 4,55,368 |

From this, however, at least the odd Rs. 55,368 should be deducted on account of *tirni, sajji, darkhwasti* wells and *kasht barani* demands assessed on areas not included in the operations of the settlement of 1902-05 in order to secure a uniform basis of comparison with Mr. Abbott's figures.

Third Regular Settlement.

(*a*) The main changes that took place in the interval between the close of the second, and the commencement of the third, regular settlement were (*a*) the extension of the *chahwari* system, and (*b*) the introduction of canal irrigation. This later necessitated the introduction of a fluctuating system in place of a fixed, or *chahwari*, assessment. Till the revision, the difficulty had been got over in the case of villages

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under a fixed assessment by means of the imposition (1) of canal occupiers' rates on a schedule which from the wheat rate (which was, as a matter of fact, also the average rate) could be called the Rs. 3-12-0 per acre schedule, and (2) of an owner's rate at Re. 1 per acre, of which half was remitted for 10 years. Later on, the half-owner's rate was added to the occupier's rate, which accordingly was levied on a Rs. 4-4-0 per acre schedule, which was in force till the revision of the assessment. In the case of villages under *chahwari* assessments, it was decided that, as long as the wells were working, they should continue to pay the assessed well *jamas*; and, if canal irrigation was also taken, an additional *nahri parta* of 8 annas per acre harvested should be levied. For areas outside the boundaries of wells actually at work harvest rates were sanctioned at 8 annas per acre for *barani*, Re. 1 for *sailab* and Re. 1 for *nahri* (of which 8 annas were treated as *nahri parta*).

On the Lower Jhelum Canal the occupier's rate was levied on the Rs. 3-12-0 schedule of that canal. The introduction of canal irrigation into the upland villages had the immediate effect of attracting tenants to the upland and colony villages. The movement was intensified by the lavish allotment of squares to riverain owners, especially on the east of the Chenab. It became necessary to give some relief in the riverain villages; and, under orders contained in Punjab Government letter No. 97, dated the 25th March 1902, sanction was accorded to the introduction of crop rates, or *chahwari* fluctuation, into villages hitherto under fixed assessment, provided that the owners desired it. The crop rates, per acre, sanctioned were—

| — | Chahi and Nahri. | Sailab. | Barani. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Chiniot .. .. | 1 4 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Jhang .. Chenab .. | 1 4 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Jhang .. Jhelum .. | 1 8 0 | 1 8 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Shorkot .. .. | 1 6 0 | 1 2 0 | 0 8 0 |

Under these orders 8 villages were placed under *chahwari jamas*, and 31 (practically all on the Chenab) under crop rates. At reassessment therefore there were 125 villages under *chahwari jamas* and 38 under crop rates. As prices had risen by 21 per cent., and as the opening of the Jech

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Doab Railway had improved the economic position of the district, a revision of Mr. Steedman's assessment became imperative. The orders sanctioning the revision laid great stress on the necessity of relieving from the burden of the fixed assessments those old revenue-payers whose incomes had been reduced by the attraction of tenants to the Chenab Canal and the withdrawal of water from the rivers. Formation of new assessment circles and the addition of *nahri* and *chahi-nahri* soils to the classification already existing were inevitable. Half-net assets on the basis of rents paid by tenants-at-will to their land-owners were calculated. The average cropped area, *i.e.*, the normal area of crops, was determined by means of taking the average area of 5 years (1896-1901) in the case of the Chenab Nahri Circle, 6 years (1897-1903) in the case of Riverain Circles and 9 years (1895-1904) in the case of the Kachhi and Jhelum Nahri Circles.

The landlord's share of the produce actually received by him was on enquiry found to be lesser, especially in upland wells, than that recorded in the revenue papers. After making due allowances for these variations, the share ascertained was—

| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uttar wells .. .. | 33 | Chenab Chiniot Chahi Sailab. | 41 |
| Nahri .. .. | 33 | Other Hithar Circles—Chahi and Sailab. | 50 |

Calculated in the above way, the following rate per acre cropped of the half-net assets for each principal cropping was determined:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nahri—Lower Chenab Canal .. .. .. | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Lower Jhelum Canal .. .. | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Chahi—Chenab Nahri Circle .. .. .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Jhelum Nahri Circle, Chiniot .. .. .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Jhelum Nahri Circle, Jhang .. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Chenab, Chiniot .. .. .. .. | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| Chenab, Jhang .. .. .. .. | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Jhelum .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Joint .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Kachhi .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Sailab—Chenab, Chiniot .. .. .. | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Sailab—Chenab, Jhang .. .. .. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Jhelum .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Joint .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |

(*b*) *The revenue sanctioned.*—The revenue, according to the demand sanctioned for fixed assessments and to the rates

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sanctioned for fluctuating assessments, amounted on the average figures of cropped area given in the assessment reports to Rs. 5,00,780, which was 73 per cent. of half the net assets. This demand was also 74 per cent. of ⅙th gross produce divided between owner, tenant and menials. The share of the half-net assets, which it was thought proper to take, was lower than usual, but the lowness of the previous revenue rates operated to prevent so large a proportion being taken as would otherwise have been possible. The half-net assets in themselves were perhaps fuller than usual.

(c) In determining the form of assessment under which each village, or part of a village, in each circle could be put, the basic principle adopted was that a fixed assessment was desirable, where possible, both in the interests of Government and of the people. The absence of any appreciable *barani* cultivation simplified matters, and agriculture presented only the following conditions:—

(i) *The Hithar.*—In most of the villages of the Chenab circles the uncertainty of the floods on which the cultivation for the most part depended was so great that in these circles a fixed assessment was thought to be unsuitable. It was therefore necessary to introduce a fluctuating system practically throughout this area. In the Jhelum and joint river villages, on the other hand, the conditions were determined to be sufficiently stable to admit of a fixed assessment being introduced with safety. In all cases of fixed assessment in the two circles, however, it was a condition of settlement that fluctuation could be introduced, whenever desired, by the proprietary body; and in some cases on the Jhelum fluctuation was introduced under this condition at reassessment. A further condition limiting the introduction of fixed assessment was that, where the previous *jama* could not be maintained, fluctuation was to be introduced, whether the owners desired it or not.

(ii) *The canal-irrigated uplands.*—Here, both in the interests of the proprietors and to prevent sacrifice of Government revenue, fluctuation was necessary. Canal irrigation was in its infancy. The conditions were therefore far from being stable. On the one hand, the Irrigation Department found themselves under the necessity of gradually cutting down the too liberal water-supply allowed at first from existing distributaries, and, on the other, improvements and extensions of distributaries enabled land to be gradually brought under command which was at first beyond the reach of supplies. In all areas therefore in which canal irrigation was already in existence, or where it was likely to be introduced in the immediate future, the form of revenue assessment imposed was fluctuating.

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(iii) In the upland tract not in receipt of canal irrigation the *chahwari* system of assessment was imposed as it was found to be the most suitable there. As the changes in the total village demand each year were likely to vary very considerably, the demand, though essentially a fixed one, and requiring no considerable supervision, was treated as a fluctuating one.

Big estates which, though nominally in one assessed circle, really partook of the nature of others too, were divided into suitable blocks, and different forms of assessment, suitable to each sub-division of the village, were imposed.

(*d*) The result of the assessment announced, which was within 1 per cent. of the *jama* sanctioned, was as under:—

| Tahsil | Number of villages. | Fixed. | Fluctuating. | Chahwari. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Chiniot .. .. | 262 | 29,991 | 1,15,325 | 3,947 | 1,49,263 |
| Jhang .. .. | 361 | 1,09,319 | 83,441 | 16,332 | 2,09,092 |
| Shorkot .. | 176 | 95,502 | 3,368 | 39,252 | 1,38,122 |
| Total .. | 799 | 2,34,812 | 2,02,134 | 59,531 | 4,96,477 |

About 11 per cent. of the *jama* of 12 villages, amounting to about Rs. 1,534, was deferred and proposed to be levied in 1910, but the Settlement Commissioner remitted this increase later on.

The *charagah* assessment was abolished, and this was replaced by *ghachari* assessment (*tirni*), which was to be a fixed sum in all the villages in which it was imposed, whatever the form of the land-revenue assessment may have been. *Sajji tirni* was given up. In the case of the Bhangu village of the Shorkot Tahsil, however, the right to collect *sajji* was sanctioned to be auctioned every year, in lieu of assessing it to land revenue. In the case of villages under fixed demand, but subject to river action, alluvion and diluvion rules were sanctioned, and rules for grant of protective leases to wells, whether made with or without taccavi, were framed. Grazing of cattle was subjected to the imposition of a tax, realizable by means of quinquennial contracts in the case of villages adjoining Government rakhs and annual *naubaramad* contracts in the case of others. This was calculated to bring in an average income of Rs. 5,617.

Besides, 4 annas per rupee of the assessed *jama* were to be charged as *malikana* in the case of Government areas

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leased out for cultivation. This was supposed to bring in another Rs. 3,471.

The female date trees in villages where their number exceeded 80 were assessed, and the total average from this source was Rs. 5,677.

(e) In the settlement report of 1906 (paragraph 65 and appendix IX) an estimate was prepared of what the assessment will ultimately grow to when irrigation from the Lower Jhelum Canal would be fully developed. An estimated *jama* of Rs. 4,96,477 was announced, and it was expected to grow to Rs. 7,18,796. This estimate failed to approach the actuals.

The whole matter can be put in round figures thus: Mr. Steedman announced a revenue roughly of Rs. 4 lakhs in 1880; Mr. Abbott announced a demand approximately of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1904-05, and this latter grew to about 8 lakhs if one looks to the average demand in the cycle of selected years.

### *B.—The Colony Portion.*

General.

The history of previous assessments in the colony is of no particular significance. From the very start the colony was subject to a fluctuating system by which different rates were applied to areas sown without reference to the kind of crops sown.

Recent Reassessments.

The entire district, including the colony portion, was reassessed from 1923 to 1926, and the new assessments were introduced with effect from the harvests noted below:—

In the Colony from *rabi* 1924;

In the Chiniot Tahsil from *rabi* 1925;

In the Jhang Tahsil from *rabi* 1926; and

In the Shorkot Tahsil from *kharif* 1926.

The following figures summarize the estimates of the total demand as imposed:—

| —— | Chiniot. | Jhang. | Shorkot. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ordinary land revenue of the colony portion of the three tahsils. | .. | .. | .. | 6,74,931 |
| Ordinary land revenue of the non-colony portion of the district. | 3,93,356 | 3,47,155 | 1,96,390 | 9,36,901 |
| Ordinary land revenue of the urban area. | 160 | 474 | .. | 634 |
| Dates .. | .. | 7,840 | 3,177 | 11,017 |
| Total .. | 3,93,516 | 3,55,469 | 1,99,567 | 16,23,483 |

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In accordance with the provisions of Act III of 1928, this demand is now under revision, and it is likely that the figures will ultimately stand as under:—

| —— | Chiniot. | Jhang. | Shorkot. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ordinary land revenue of the colony portion of the tahsils. | .. | .. | .. | 6,12,488 |
| Ordinary land revenue of the colony portion of the district. | 3,41,366 | 3,14,657 | 1,66,764 | 8,22,787 |
| Ordinary land revenue of the urban area. | 160 | 474 | .. | 634 |
| Dates .. .. .. | .. | 7,840 | 3,177 | 11,017 |
| Total .. | 3,41,526 | 3,22,971 | 1,69,941 | 14,46,926 |

Village Headmen.

The total number of appointments for the district is 1,720, distributed as follows among the tahsils:—

Chiniot 659;
Jhang 694; and
Shorkot 367.

As elsewhere, the headmen receive 5 per cent. on the land revenue which they collect as an additional cess, and 3 per cent. out of the collections of occupiers' rates. There are no chief headmen.

Zaildars and Inamkhars.

The zaildari system existed, as given in paragraph 66 of Mr. Abbott's final settlement report, and the net result was that the district had 61 zaildars, distributed over four grades of Rs. 250, Rs. 200, Rs. 150 and Rs. 100, in the following numbers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| First grade ... ... | 13 |
| Second grade ... ... | 17 |
| Third grade ... ... | 15 |
| Fourth grade ... ... | 16 |

Proposals for modifying the grade pay and the number have been sanctioned, and the newly sanctioned grades are—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| First grade ... ... | 300 |
| Second grade ... ... | 250 |
| Third grade ... ... | 200 |

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This is a very suitable scale, and it is greatly appreciated by zaildars, who have been rescued from the humiliating position of receiving pay which, in the former lowest grade, was equivalent to the pay of safedposhes in some other districts. Three new zaildars were added, and the proposal that there should be one inamdar in each zail was also sanctioned. Formerly there were only 43 inamdars for work in 61 zails, and the pay was only Rs. 40 per annum. The proposal sanctioned in Financial Commissioner's letter No. 1301-R., dated the 2nd June 1927, was that there should be 64 inamdars in three grades, and that the question of emoluments to be drawn by the inamdars in each grade should be settled by the Commissioner, provided the emoluments did not exceed Rs. 4,039. The three grades originally proposed carried an inam of Rs. 80, Rs. 60 and Rs. 50.

Increase in Revenue Staff.

The introduction of wholesale fluctuation practically all over the district rendered some increase in the revenue staff absolutely imperative, and Government orders have already been received sanctioning an increase of 42 patwaris and 3 assistant patwaris at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 11,808. Three additional field kanungos have also been sanctioned, and it has been arranged to post 3 extra naib-tahsildars for 6 weeks at each harvest.

New Survey.

No revision of records was necessary in the colony as village maps had been properly maintained.

In the old portion a general revision of the records of-rights had to be undertaken because—

(a) the expectation entertained at the time of the previous settlement regarding the rearrangement of proprietary boundaries along *killa* lines remained unrealized, and in some villages the proprietors reverted to their former boundaries, thus rendering the maps useless for all practical purposes;

(b) canal irrigation had become extended to areas formerly unbroken, and the maps of these portions required careful scrutiny;

(c) riverain tracts at the time of the last settlement were remeasured, but the absence of a scientific base-line, as observed in paragraph 57 of the last final settlement report, led to some defects. It was therefore essential to remeasure this portion on the basis of the data supplied by the riverain survey party; and

(d) the Thal was not measured at the time of the last settlement. Owing to the expected increase of *barani* cultivation, its measurement was necessary.

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The details of the actual remeasurement work are given in paragraph 41 of the final settlement report. In 156 estates measurement was done by *chandabandi*, while, in another, 146 estates *chandabandi* and revision were combined; 9 villages were completely remeasured, while in 10 complete *killabandi* was carried out.

No. 22 (Riverain) Party (N.C.), Survey of India, carried out 880 linear miles of main circuits along both banks of the Chenab and Jhelum Rivers in the Jhang District in the field season of 1922-23, laying down 1,201 *chandas* (traverse stations) to form a basis for minor traversing in subsequent seasons. Six traversers were employed on main circuit work from the 1st January to the 9th May 1923.

Twenty-eight traversers carried out 2,727 linear miles of minor traverse in the Chenab riverain estates in the Chiniot and Jhang Tahsils, laying down 13,243 *chandas* and 468 base-line pillars from the 1st October 1923 to the 12th April 1924.

Fourteen traversers carried out 1,274 linear miles of minor traverse in the Chenab riverain estates in the Shorkot Tahsil, laying down 5,934 *chandas* and 216 base-line pillars from the 1st October 1924 to the 16th April 1925.

Ten traversers carried out 929 linear miles of minor traverse in the Jhelum riverain estates in the Jhang Tahsil, laying down 4,817 *chandas* and 207 base-line pillars from the 1st October 1924 to the 17th April 1925.

The party laid down in all 25,195 *chandas* and 891 base-line pillars in the Jhang District.

Killabandi.

The Financial Commissioner ordered that *killabandi* should only be carried out in the proprietary villages if the proprietors agreed to have this mainly because in these villages the Canal Department had failed to make *killabandi* a condition precedent to the supply of canal water. Very few villages have availed themselves of this privilege. The other defects, however, as regards the difference between the fields on the spot and the maps, have been removed. Very great care has been taken to see that maps do accurately reflect what exists on the spot. The zamindars in canal-irrigated tracts do realize the advantages of *killabandi*, but the chief difficulty which confronts them is that the area irrigated from the canals since settlement was generally of poor quality; as they had already sunk wells wherever the land was good, they find it unprofitable to exchange good land for bad land. The Canal Department is sure to experience serious embarrassment in its assessment work so long as *kishtwar* fields exist in the canal-irrigated area,

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but there is no remedy for it unless special legislation is resorted to.

Thal Measurement.

At the time of the last settlement the Thal was not measured at all, and consequently no maps were available which could show the boundary of the Thal portion of the district adjoining the Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Shahpur Districts. In 1909-11 the Survey of India Department carried out the rectangulation of the Thal. The whole of the area in which Sind-Sagar Canal irrigation was expected was divided into rectangles of 4,000 acres, which were further sub-divided into 10-acre, and in some portions 20-acre, blocks. Advantage was taken of this survey, and the Thal has now been remeasured and maps have been prepared on a special scale. The conditions obtaining in the Thal portion of the Jhang District are quite distinct from those obtaining in the adjoining districts as the cultivated area is only a minor fraction of the whole; and the main idea has been to give future Colonization Officers a skeleton map enabling them to start colonization work easily. It was therefore unnecessary to measure the entire area on the usual scale of 40 *karams* to an inch. The village maps have been prepared on the scale of 480 *karams* to an inch. The cultivated portions have been shown on separate *musavis* on the scale of 40 *karams* to an inch. The 40-*karam* scale maps only would be required by the patwari for his daily use, and therefore no difficulty is likely to be experienced in *girdawari* or revision of the quadrennial *jamabandis*. Land newly broken up can be plotted easily and shown in *tatimma shajras*.

Urban Measurement.

The extension after the last settlement of the *abadis* of Maghiana-cum-Jhang and Chiniot towns were assessed to land revenue for the first time. It was therefore necessary to have the whole *abadis* remeasured very accurately. The measurement presented great difficulties. The maps were prepared on a special scale of 20 *karams* to an inch.

Method of Assessment.

As the people, by a knowledge of the actual working of a fully fluctuating system of assessment by soil-rates in canal-irrigated tracts, had become reconciled to that system, and as they also understood that, if properly worked, the system had considerable advantages over the fixed system, the following methods were introduced:—

(1) the complete abolition of the former *chahwar* system;

(2) the complete abolition of the fixed system in all *nahri* circles;

(3) the complete abolition of the existing method of diluvion assessment, and the substitution of full fluctuation instead; and

(4) the total abolition of the fixed *tirni* assessment (as distinguished from *tirni* known as *naubaramad tirni* on Government waste lands) in all three tahsils.

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LAND REVENUE.

These proposals were sanctioned in their entirety, with this very slight modification: that the *chahwar* system of assessment was ordered to be retained in the Thal Circle of Shorkot. The result is that practically complete fluctuation now prevails all over the district, except that only 4 villages in the Chiniot Tahsil, and only 16 villages in the Jhang Tahsil, have a fully fixed system of assessment. In addition to these, one estate in Chiniot, and three in Jhang, are subject partly to a fixed assessment, and partly to complete fluctuation. This has resulted in great comparative simplicity, as formerly, even apart from the hardship caused by a mechanical application of the diluvion rules, a large number of villages fell under more than one system of assessment.

Instalments of Land Revenue.

The dates previously fixed for payment of land revenue were unsuitable, and the following dates were introduced all over the district:—

| — | Kharif. | Rabi. |
|---|---|---|
| For Fixed Demand— .. .. | 15th February .. | 15th July. |
| For Fluctuating Demand— | | |
| (a) Assessed by Canal Department— | | |
| (i) Chenab Canal .. .. | 28th February .. | 31st July. |
| (ii) Jhelum Canal .. .. | 15th February .. | 15th July. |
| (b) Assessed by district agency .. | 15th February .. | 15th July. |

Formerly the *rabi* instalment for a part of the district was payable in two halves at an interval of one month. This appeared to be quite unnecessary, and has been done away with. Another feature that has been altogether abolished is the one whereby, formerly, in imposing the *nahri* rate, an adjustment was adopted, that is, a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 was imposed as a rate of Rs. 2-12 per acre in the *rabi*, and as a rate of Rs. 2 per acre in the *kharif*. This differentiation by harvests has now become meaningless in view of the great importance of cotton.

## SECTION D.—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

CHAPTER III, D.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Dates.

Fruit-bearing date-palms have been assessed to a separate revenue. All palms were enumerated and classified as males, females and young, and the result was incorporated in special *nakhlistan jamabandi* in villages where female palms were not less than 80 in number. Where female palms are fewer, no revenue has been levied. The rate sanctioned was 1 anna per female tree in both Jhang and Shorkot—as Chiniot has no palm-groves worth the name. The actual assessment is compared below with the *jama* as it existed prior to the recent reassessment:—

| —— | Jhang. | Shorkot. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Former assessment .. | 3,379 | 2,104 | 5,483 |
| Present assessment .. | 7,840 | 3,177 | 11,017 |

The date *jama* is a fixed assessment which is altered only when assessed palms are carried away by the river and the revenue is credited into the treasury as miscellaneous land revenue and does not appear in the rent roll.

Tirni.

The lease form for the execution of *nauharamad tirni* contracts has been revised, and the new form is to be used in future. The amount sanctioned for the years 1926-27 to 1929-30 was Rs. 7,930 per annum.

Excise.

As the Jhang District contains a preponderating Muhammmadan population, the excise administration is of comparatively small importance. There is no distillery at Jhang now.

The average excise income for the last 3 years derived from licenses is: foreign liquors Rs. 1,647, country spirits Rs. 10,308, bhang-charas Rs. 6,900 and opium Rs. 13,233. The excise expenditure averages about Rs. 14,000 per annum; the establishment maintained is an excise sub-inspector, a moharrir and 2 chaprasis.

## SECTION E.—LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER III, E.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. District Board.

Act XX of 1853 (District Board Act) was extended to the district by Punjab Government notification No. 128-A., dated the 24th June 1886, but the district board was established by notifications Nos. 23 and 25, of the 8th February 1888. The board consists of 36 members, with the Deputy Commissioner as *ex-officio* president. Other *ex-officio* members are the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, Canals, Jhang, the Revenue Assistant, the District Inspector of Schools and the District Medical Officer of Health. The non-official members, all of whom are nominated, number 6. The official members, all of whom are nominated, number 6. The principal source of income is of course the local rate. In addition to the usual objects to which district boards devote their attention, the ferries, cattle-pounds and bungalows have been made over to its control on terms which are revised every 5 years. Income is also derived from gardens and trees, rents of lands and school fees. The average income from all sources for the last 3 years is Rs. 7,17,899. The average total expenditure for the last 3 years was Rs. 6,71,711, of which the average expenditure on education was Rs. 3,49,496, and the amount spent on hospitals averaged Rs. 1,02,419.

Chiniot Municipality.

The Chiniot Municipality was originally constituted in 1862 as one of the third class; but it was gazetted a second-class municipality in 1885, when its boundaries were fixed. The constitution of the municipal committee under notification No. 1657-S., of the 12th October 1885, was fixed at 8 elected, and 4 appointed, members. The present number of members is 12, one of whom is *ex-officio*, and two nominated. The *ex-officio* appointment of a president ceased from the 11th September 1924.

The income, which is derived mainly from octroi, varied between Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 57,000 in 1924-25 and 1925-26. The present income is given in table 46, and was largely increased in the year 1928-29 on account of the opening of the Chak Jhumra Railway. The sources of income and distribution of expenditure mainly in 1924-25 were as follows:

| Income. | | Expenditure. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Octroi .. .. | 56,869 | Conservancy .. .. | 13,011 |
| Other Sources .. | 15,486 | Dispensaries .. .. | 7,004 |
| | | Public Works .. | 835 |
| | | Schools .. .. | 16,791 |
| | | Miscellaneous .. | 17,458 |
| Total .. | 72,355 | Total .. | 55,099 |

CHAPTER III, E.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Jhang-cum-Maghiana Municipality.

The headquarters municipality was established in 1862. It has been, from the first, a municipality of the second class. The present boundaries which include, besides the towns of Jhang and Maghiana, the suburbs of Hasnana, were fixed in 1885. The constitution of the municipal committee, as gazetted in Punjab Government notification No. 1657-S., dated the 12th October 1885, consists of 15 members, of which 10 were elected and 5 appointed. But at present there are 20 members, of which 16 are elected, 2 nominated and 2 *ex-officio*. The appointed *ex-officio* members are the Civil Surgeon and the Principal of the Government Intermediate College. The Deputy Commissioner ceased to be the *ex-officio* president from the 21st August 1922. The income is, as usual, mainly derived from octroi. From 1870 to 1880 it varied between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 28,000 and in the year 1924-25 it was Rs. 86,505. The increase is mainly due to an increase in octroi rates. The sources of income and distribution of expenditure are as below:—

| Income. | Rs. | Expenditure. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Octroi .. .. | 86,505 | Conservancy .. .. | 21,367 |
| Other Sources .. .. | 44,096 | Dispensaries .. .. | 19,475 |
| | | Public Works .. | 10,073 |
| | | Schools .. .. | 15,470 |
| Total | 1,30,601 | Total .. | 66,385 |

The municipality undertook the drainage scheme at Maghiana at an approximate cost of Rs. 3 lakhs; and half of the expenditure was given to the municipality by Government as a grant-in-aid, and the rest was met by the municipality raising a loan of Rs. 1,46,000 from Government, to be repaid in 20 instalments.

Shorkot Small Town Committee.

A municipality was established at Shorkot in 1874, but the income never exceeded Rs. 2,000; it was abolished in 1885. In 1899, however, the town was made a notified area under Act XX of 1891. Now it is a small town committee, and its administration is vested in a body of 6 elected and 2 nominated, members. The *ex-officio* presidentship ceased on the 20th April 1928. The income is derived cheifly from house tax and from *dhart*, or market fees.

CHAPTER III, E.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The income and expenditure during 1924-25 are as given below:—

| Income. | | Rs. | Expenditure. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| House Tax .. | .. | 1,204 | Conservancy .. | .. | 2,338 |
| Dhart .. | .. | 1,440 | Miscellaneous | .. | 1,132 |
| Other Sources .. | .. | 1,151 | | | |
| Total | .. | 3,795 | Total | .. | 3,470 |

The village chaukidars keep watch-and-ward, and are paid out of the town fund.

Ahmadpur Small Town Committee.

The history of the Ahmadpur Small Town Committee is exactly the same as that of Shorkot. Its income was even smaller, and it ceased to exist at the same time. The town, like Shorkot, was made a notified area in 1899; now it is a small town committee, and its administration consists of 6 elected members, exclusive of the Assistant Surgeon, who is an *ex-officio* member. The *ex-officio* presidentship has ceased. The income is derived from house tax and haisiyat tax, there being no *dhart* income. During 1924-25 the income and expenditure are as follows:—

| Income. | | Rs. | Expenditure. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| House Tax .. | .. | 1,495 | Conservancy .. | .. | 611 |
| Other Sources .. | .. | 650 | Miscellaneous | .. | 1,396 |
| Total | .. | 2,145 | Total | .. | 2,007 |

The chaukidars in Ahmadpur are paid out of the town fund.

Garh Maharaja and Lalian Small Town Committees.

Garh Maharaja in the Shorkot Tahsil, and Lalian in the Chiniot Tahsil, have also small town committees, but the working of these committees does not call for any specific notice.

CHAPTER III, F.

PUBLIC WORKS.

## SECTION F.—PUBLIC WORKS.

For the Jhang Branch of the Lower Chenab Canal two executive divisions of Lyallpur (for the Chiniot Tahsil) and of Jhang (for the Jhang and Shorkot Tahsils) cover Jhang villages. The headquarters of the Lyallpur Division are at Lyallpur and of the Jhang Division at Jhang.

There are sub-divisions at Kot Khudayar and Amipur in the Lyallpur, and Wer, Dhaular and Waryam in the Jhang, Division. The headquarters of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dhaular, are at Gojra.

Lower Jhelum Canal.

The headquarters of the Superintending Engineer, Lower Jhelum Canal Circle, are at Sargodha. The irrigation of the Chiniot Tahsil is in the Kirana and Sargodha Divisions, and that of the Jhang Tahsil in the Sargodha and Shahpur Divisions. The headquarters of the Executive Engineer in charge are in Sargodha. The headquarters of the sub-divisions mainly concerned with the district are in the Kirana Division at Kot Naja in the Sargodha and Shahpur Divisions at Shah Jiwana and Sultanpur, respectively.

Roads and Buildings.

Only a Sub-Divisional Officer is posted at Jhang. He is subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Lyallpur Provincial Division.

CHAPTER III, G.

ARMY.

## SECTION G.—ARMY.

The district is included in the 3rd (Lahore) Division of the army, but no troops are quartered within its boundaries. Very few of the people of the district have ever served in the native army, a few Baloches from villages on the Upper Jhelum near Kot Shakir and the Afghans of Kotla Muhammad Zarif Khan near Shorkot forming honourable exceptions.

CHAPTER III, H.

POLICE AND JAILS.

## SECTION H.—POLICE AND JAILS.

Police.

The police force consists of 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 inspectors, 18 sub-inspectors, 6 assistant sub-inspectors, 78 head constables and 439 constables. The towns of Chiniot and Jhang are controlled by the police, whereas those of Shorkot and Ahmadpur are policed by chaukidars in charge of a dafadar. There are 12 police stations, including the kotwali. The force in distributed as follows:—

| Place. | Sub-Inspectors. | Assistant Sub-Inspectors. | Head Constables. | Mounted Constables. | Constables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jhang .. .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Masan .. .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 10 |
| Atharan Hazari .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Garh Maharaja .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Shorkot .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| Mochhiwala .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 |
| Qadirpur .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 10 |
| Bhowana .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 14 |
| Chiniot .. .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 14 |
| Lalian .. .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Barana .. .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 10 |
| Kotwali.. .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | 68 |

There are sub-treasury police guards of 1 head constable and 4 constables each at the Chiniot and Shorkot Tahsils, and 2 head constables and 12 constables at the treasury at headquarters.

There are three outposts of 1 head constable and 4 constables each at Kandiwal, Ahmadpur and Waryam, and 1 road post of 3 constables at Khiwa for forwarding persons under custody.

The railway police employed in the district numbers 2 head constables and 8 constables. The police station is at

CHAPTER III, H.

POLICE AND JAILS.

Maghiana Railway Station, and the force is distributed as follows:—

At Maghiana Railway Station ... 1 Head Constable.
4 Constables.
At Shorkot Railway Station ... 1 Head Constable.
4 Constables.

The number of village chaukidars is 779. There are cattle-pounds at each police station except Chiniot.

There is a punitive police post at chaks Nos. 126 and 127, Tahsil Chiniot, and the police force consists of 1 sub-inspector, 2 head constables and 10 constables.

There are 13 cattle-pounds in the district.

Criminal Tribes.

It has been found necessary to extend the Criminal Tribes Act to—

| No. | Name of tribe. | Area. | Date from which notified as criminal tribe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bahlaks gang .. | Village Harse Shaikh, Kot Khuda Yar, Kot Miana, Police Station Chiniot. | 31-1-1925 |
| 2 | Burhanis gang .. | Village Yakewala, Police Station Lalian. | 12-2-1924 |
| 3 | Nur Mahram and Akala Hayat Baloches. | Chaks Nos. 172, 173, 175, 183, 215 and 216 in Jhang Branch, Police Station Mochhiwala. | 20-2-1903 |
| 4 | Sagals .. .. | Chak No. 245 } Police Station Bhowana. | 30-12-1913 |
| 5 | Gadis .. .. | Chak No. 243 } Police Station Bhowana. | 30-12-1913 |
| 6 | Chanars .. .. | Chak No. 243 } Police Station Bhowana. | 30-12-1913 |
| 7 | Machhias gang .. | Chaks Nos. 253, 256, 214, 254 and 181, Police Station Mochhiwala. | 30-12-1913 |
| 8 | Mokha Tehthias gang | Chak No. 128, Village Kot Sahib, Police Station Chiniot. | 30-3-1927 |
| 9 | Bhangali Chuhras .. | Jhok Daya, Police Station Qadirpur. | 5-1-1917 |
| 10 | Sansis .. .. | Glotranwala and Wad Sayyidan, Police Station Lalian. | 5-1-1917 |
| 11 | Kuchband .. | Hasnana, Police Station Jhang | 5-1-1917 |
| 12 | Bauriala .. .. | Jhang-Maghiana, Police Station Kotwali. | 5-1-1917 |

CHAPTER III, H.

POLICE AND JAILS.

Jails.

The district jail is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, and has accommodation for 350 prisoners. Since the formation of the Lyallpur District, the jail population has greatly decreased, and the jail is now included in the second class with a jail allowance of Rs. 100 on an average population of about 300. Though by no means a secure building, the jail has been singularly free from escapes, no prisoners having broken jail since 1891.

The industries carried on are of the usual kind—paper-making, oil-pressing, manufacture of *munj*, durries, chicks, ban, twisting, book-binding, weaving of *charpais* and articles for use in the jail. Lithographic work has been discontinued, and all work of this nature is now carried out in Lahore.

The staff consists of a jailor, two assistant jailors, 31 warders and 3 head warders. A sub-assistant surgeon also is attached to the staff. The annual cost of maintenance and guarding of prisoners for the three years 1905-07 averaged Rs. 16,970, and the net profits of convict labour Rs. 2,944, the average cost of guarding a prisoner being Rs. 40-15-7.

Prisoners with terms of sentence of more than 2 years are transferred to first-class district jails according to instructions from the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Boys from 18 years to 20 years of age whose sentences are more than four months are transferred to the Borstal Institute, Lahore.

CHAPTER III, I.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY.

Literacy.

## SECTION I.—EDUCATION AND LITERACY.

The figures for literacy are given in table 50.

The script employed in educational institutions is Urdu in the primary classes, but there are a few Gurmukhi schools as well, and denominational institutions teach Hindi in the Hindi script. The character used by shopkeepers (*lande* or *mahajani*) is usually taught privately.

The high school at Adhiwal (midway between Jhang and Maghiana) was raised to the standard of an intermediate college by Government in 1926.

There are 5 more high schools in the district: 2 at Jhang, 2 at Chiniot and 1 at Shorkot, the latter being a Government institution. The two major communities have each a high school in Jhang and Chiniot. These are in receipt of aid from Government. One high school for girls was opened at Jhang by Government at the beginning of 1929. The expenditure on high schools from provincial revenues is Rs. 49,975 and from municipal funds Rs. 2,923 as against an income of Rs. 48,790 from fees, and Rs. 6,170 from subscriptions during the year 1928-29.

There are 5 Anglo-vernacular middle schools in the district: 1 is maintained by the district board, 2 by the Jhang Municipality and 2 by private bodies, but are aided. There is no Anglo-vernacular middle school for girls in the district. The annual expenditure from provincial revenues is Rs. 6,069 from district board funds Rs. 2,435 and from municipal funds Rs. 5,645 as against an income of Rs. 17,555 from fees and Rs. 3,512 from subscriptions.

There are 22 vernacular upper middle schools maintained by the district board, and one vernacular upper middle school for girls by the Chiniot Municipality, the annual expenditure from provincial revenues being Rs. 1,16,921, from district board funds Rs. 27,469 and from municipal funds Rs. 1,376 as against an income of Rs. 15,972 from fees and Rs. 707 from subscriptions. No fee, however, is charged from girl scholars.

There are 140 primary schools for boys and 44 for girls; 136 boys' schools and 29 girls' schools are maintained by the district board, while 4 boys' schools and 8 girls' schools are maintained by the municipalities and 8 schools for girls are maintained by private bodies. The annual expenditure from provincial revenues is Rs. 66,736, from district board funds Rs. 26,484 and from municipal funds Rs. 13,577, while the income from boys' schools amounted to only Rs. 1,013 from fees and Rs. 5,236 from subscriptions. There are 40 elementary schools for boys and 26 for girls, out of which 33

CHAPTER III.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY.

are maintained by the district boards, 7 by municipalities (boys) and 20 by the district board and 6 by the municipal committee of Chiniot (girls). The expenditure and income are included in the figures given for primary schools.

There is one Government normal school at Chiniot, with an annual expenditure of Rs. 11,233 from provincial revenues, and Rs. 495 from district board funds, with no income at all.

There are 60 adult schools purely maintained by the district board, without any grant or contribution from Government or municipal funds, with an annual expenditure of Rs. 930, and no income at all. Free and compulsory education was started in district board schools in 1923 and at present compulsory education exists in 155 district board areas.

A monthly magazine—*Dehati*—was started when Khan Bahadur Shaikh Siraj-ud-Din was Deputy Comissioner, but its publication in the Jhang District ceased after the transfer of that officer. A monthly magazine—*Chenab*—is published by the Principal, Government Intermediate College, but its public is confined to the institution.

CHAPTER III, J.

MEDICAL.

## SECTION J.—MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The civil hospital is situated at the Ojhewala Gate of Maghiana on the main road from the town to the civil and railway stations. The hospital accommodation is 64 beds. The institution, whch is maintained by the headquarters municipality, assisted by a contribution of Rs. 3,060 per annum from the district board, is in the immediate charge, under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon, of an assistant surgeon, who lives in the hospital compound. The daily average of in- and out-patients was 23·86 and 140·26 in 1929, and the number of operations in the above year was about 922.

At headquarters, in addition to the civil hospital, there is a branch dispensary, in charge of a hospital assistant, at Jhang, outside the southern gate of the city, also maintained by the municipality. The average attendance of out-patients in 1929 was 95·53. There is also the jail and police dispensary at the police lines—a Government institution. There is accommodation for 12 in-patients at the jail and police dispensary. There is a railway dispensary at Shorkot Road under the direct superintendence of the Divisional Medical Officer, North-Western Railway, Multan.

There is a flourishing dispensary at Chiniot maintained by the local municipality, with assistance from district board funds. The building is conveniently situated close to the town, but is rather hemmed in by the extensions of the town. An assistant surgeon is in charge. The daily average number of in-and out-patients in 1929 was 11·72 and 194·07, respectively.

Dispensaries with in-patient accommodation are maintained by the district board at Lalian, Bhowana, Atharan Hazari, Kot Isa Shah, Ahmadpur and Shorkot, and 13 rural dispensaries have been opened.

Canal dispensaries, maintained at Government expense, are located at Wer and Waryam on the Lower Chenab Canal, and at Shah Jiwana on the Lower Jhelum Canal.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is compulsory in both Jhang-Maghiana and Chiniot towns; the District Board, Jhang, and all the small town committees in the district, except Garh Maharaja, have passed resolutions for the compulsory enforcement of the Vaccination Act, but these resolutions have not yet been finally approved by Government. There are 14 vaccinators in all working in the district, out of which 2 are paid by the municipal committees of Jhang and Chiniot. Those vaccinators are attached to each police station, and one man is kept in addition as a relieving hand. Vaccinators tour singly, and operations are started simultaneously in each police station.

CHAPTER III, J.

MEDICAL.

The following table shows the annual expenditure on vaccination for the last 3 years:—

| Year. | District Fund. | Municipal Fund. | Provincial Revenue. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1926-27 .. .. | 5,487 | 1,089 | 133 | 6,710 |
| 1927-28 .. .. | 5,572 | 906 | 53 | 6,531 |
| 1928-29 .. .. | 5,800 | 736 | 35 | 6,571 |

There is only one Superintendent of Vaccination in the district; the average number of vaccinations performed during the last 3 years was 35,055.

# CHAPTER IV.—Places of Interest.

CHAPTER IV.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chiniot.

The town of Chiniot can easily claim precedence in point of interest. The town is picturesquely situated on the slope of a rocky hill about 2 miles from the left bank of the Chenab. It is doubtless of considerable antiquity. The tradition is that Chandan, a king's daughter, sister of a chief called Machhi Khan, who was accustomed to hunt in man's attire, visited the spot on one of her expeditions and was so charmed with the site that she ordered a town to be built, which was called Chandniot in her honour. In old deeds, in fact, the name is always thus spelt. From the number of villages in the vicinity which bear the name of Channi it seems possible that the name simply signifies a collection of channis, or reed huts. Another derivation connects it with a former tribe of Chandans who, it will be remembered, figure in the story of Hir and Ranjha. In former days the situation must have been of great importance to the ruler of the country for the Chenab here forces its way through the outcrop of rocks, on one of which the town is built, and the possession of the gorge meant complete control of the river and of the considerable traffic which passed up and down.

The town suffered severely from the Durani invaders, and from constant sieges during the last half of the 18th century that witnessed the struggles between the Sials, the Bhangi Sardars and the Sukarchakia *misl*, headed by Mahan Singh and his son the Maharaja; and again in 1848 from the occupation of Narain Singh. The most prosperous days of Chiniot were during the reign of Shah Jehan, when Nawab Sadulla Khan Thahim was governor. To him is due to the Shahi Mosque, one of the sights of the town. The Thahims still hold land in Chiniot, and their tradition of service is still kept up—more than one member of the family occupy posts in the Revenue and Police Departments, and one young man Mian Ghulam Abbas is in the Imperial Service in the Military Finance Department.

Chiniot now consists of the main town and 2 *thattas* of minor importance, one of which has grown up round the tomb of Pir Shaikh Ismail, after which it takes its name. The town has risen rapidly in importance in the last 20 years, more especially since the opening of the Chenab Canal, which irrigates land up to its doors. The town is well built, and many of the houses are lofty and commodious; the daily scene in the bazars testifies to the prosperity of the place. One house in particular built by Shaikh Umar Hayat is a sort of local wonder as it cost more than 2 lakhs of rupees, and rises high above all the other buildings. There is a large colony of Khojas, who have large business dealings, especially in hides and bones, with Amritsar, Lahore and Calcutta. Wealthy Khatri families, Kapurs, Dhawans, Katials and others also muster strongly.

CHAPTER IV.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

The connection of the Khojas with Chiniot dates from the middle of the 18th century, at which period it is said to have been held by the Bhangi Sikhs. There they appear to have thriven, and to have been entrusted with posts of importance. When Ranjit Singh took Chiniot, Mian Sultan, a Khoja, was over the citadel, and, though the Bhangi forces had been defeated outside the town and the Bhangi leader taken prisoner, he held out stoutly and refused to desert his charge or open the fort, except at the order of his master. Ranjit Singh, the story goes, was so pleased with his stubborn fidelity that he made him a grant of Kalowal and Changranwala, formerly the property of the Rihans, the greater portion of which is held by Khojas to this day. Mian Sultan's family still holds a very eminent position in the town. The Qazis of Chiniot also deserve mention as the zaildari is with the Qazis, and Qazi Maula Bakhsh exercised first-class powers. The Qazis own a good deal of land in and around Chiniot.

The population at various enumerations has been:—

| Year. | Total | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 .. .. .. | 11,477 | 6,106 | 5,371 |
| 1881 .. .. .. | 10,731 | 5,297 | 5,434 |
| 1891 . .. .. | 13,476 | 6,702 | 6,774 |
| 1901 .. .. .. | 15,685 | 8,078 | 7,607 |
| 1911 .. .. .. | 14,085 | 7,073 | 7,012 |
| 1921 .. .. .. | 17,513 | 9,008 | 8,505 |

The townspeople have an unenviable character for forgery, litigiousness and false evidence, and it is said that any old deed that comes out of Chiniot should be looked upon with the greatest suspicion. Probably a good deal of this reputation is due to reports of local officials, who find the people too intelligent and too strong to allow themselves to be brow-beaten, but there can be no doubt that the town is the hotbed of low intrigue and communal feeling. There is a considerable amount of goitre both in and round Chiniot, which is usually ascribed, probably correctly to the action of the rocks on the drinking water.

The most conspicuous building is the Shahi Mosque, which has already been mentioned. It is an exceedingly handsome edifice of hewn stone obtained from the hills near Chiniot. The pillars that support the western portion of the mosque underneath the domes are singularly chaste and

CHAPTER IV.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

elegant in design. The busy market-place beneath is attached to the mosque, which derives considerable income from the rent of the shops. The Shah Burhan Khangah is less conspicuous, but also deserves a visit.

Chiniot is celebrated for its wood-carving and masonry. The carved wood-work turned out by the Chiniot mistris is, when they choose, as fine as any work of the kind in the Punjab, and fine examples of their art can be seen in the carved doors and windows of the Khatri houses in the Kapurs' Mohalla. Masons from Chiniot are said to have been employed in building the Taj Mahal, and the architect of the Golden Temple at Amritsar was a Chiniot mason.

The gorge itself, which is at some distance from the town, is disappointing, except during the height of the floors, when the mass of water pouring through the two narrow openings is a fine spectacle. A back-water in Burj Kaura Mal to the north of the gorge is a popular resort of the townspeople.

Rajoa.

Rajoa, the home of the important branch of the Shah Daulat Sayyids, ought to be far more interesting than it is. The village, for it is nothing more, is somewhat untidy. The dome above Shah Daulat's tomb is visible for miles.

Jhang.

Jhang, the town from which the district takes its name, has little to recommend it but its antiquity. The old town, the remains of which can still be seen to the west of the present town and close to the shrine of Nur Shah, is said to have been founded in 1462 by Mal Khan, the ninth in descent from Sial, the ancestor of the Sials. The present town was founded during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1688 by a Sanyasi fakir, Lal Nath, the thirteenth in descent from whom, Shiv Sant Kumar, dwells in the Nath Sahib in the centre of the town.

As a capital of the Sial State, Jhang had in former days more comparative importance than at present. It is the home of Mauladad Khan, the present head of the Sials, but the family has suffered in the past from the extravagance of its chiefs, and the town has little enterprise. The road to Maghiana is lined for some distance by walls built by Mr. Wakefield, a former Deputy Commissioner, to protect it from the shifting sand through which it passes. To that energetic officer is due the growth of *sarkana* on the sand also, which contributes materially to prevent it from drifting.

The Nath Sahib's *mandar*, with its lofty pinnacle, is a conspicuous object for miles round as it rises high above the surrounding buildings, but the edifice itself, though it occupies a fine position in the *chauk*, has no pretensions to architectural interest. The Hindus of Jhang are an enterprising class, and a large number occupy responsible positions in offices.

Rai Sahib Pandit Wazir Chand Trikha, who retired from the post of chief accountant, has the unique distinction of owning a wonderful collection of Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit manuscripts. Some of these are of very great interest.

Maghiana.

Maghiana, at annexation a small village, has far outstripped its older rival in importance. The district headquarters, originally located at Adhiwal, half-way between the two towns, whch are two miles apart, were transferred in the sixties to their present site east of Maghiana. The reason for the change was that the old site was found liable to be flooded. Maghiana at once sprang into importance; and, though latterly its development has been arrested, the opening of the Jech Doab Railway has no doubt given a great impetus to the town. The original village was founded by Megha, ancestor of the Maghiana Sials, which clan emigrated thither from Lohabhir in the Kachhi, and still owns a preponderating share in the town lands.

Naturally there are no buildings of any interest in the town, though, under official guidance, the bazars have been well built, and the central *chauk* is a handsome open space. On the western side of the town a high embankment was built to protect the town from floods; the river has, however, long transferred itself to a bed some 4 miles distant, and the railway protective works at Chund Bharwana make it practically impossible for the river to return. The embankment stopped the free circulation of the air, and in the later seventies it was cut down to the level of the streets behind. The whole was metalled, and provides a fine broad causeway.

The two towns of Jhang and Maghiana form a single municipality. They are connected by two metalled roads, which start from the east and west ends of Maghiana, cross one another in the middle where the Adhiwal school is situated and enter Jhang on the west and east, respectively. The Chenab flows past them at a distance of about 4 miles to the west, but in the hot weather the Kharora Branch fills and runs close past the towns; and, with its avenues 3 miles long, and its handsome masonry bathing *ghats*, are a peculiar beauty to the neighbourhood. The country round is well wooded; fine gardens abound; and above to them there were good driving roads, well shaded with trees, and passing through rich cultivation; altogether the towns and their environs form a beautiful oasis in the howling waste around.

Civil Lines.

Civil Lines, established in land of the Jhang revenue village, have now been constituted a separate estate. Most of the land belongs to Government; it stretches from the east gate of Maghiana some distance into the uplands. Outside the town of Maghiana are the tahsil and police station, the houses of the civil officers, the sessions house, district offices,

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police lines and jail, while between the courts and the railway station a very large number of *kothis* has sprung up during the last 10 years; irrigated gardens attached to these houses give a modern appearance to this part of the civil station: beyond is the railway station, about a mile from the town. Away from the railway station an agricultural farm has been opened by the Agricultural Department. The fort, or "refugehouse" was built after the Mutiny.

The population of the headquarters towns at the various enumerations was as follows:—

| Year. | Jhang. | Maghiana. | Civil Lines. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 .. .. | 9,124 | 10,854 | Not separate. | 19,978 |
| 1875 .. .. | 8,609 | 13,618 | Do. | 22,227 |
| 1881 .. .. | 8,162 | 12,574 | 893 | 21,629 |
| 1891 .. .. | 8,476 | 13,886 | 948 | 23,290 |
| 1901 .. .. | 8,783 | 14,415 | 1,184 | 24,382 |
| 1911 .. .. | 10,889 | 15,872 | 1,342 | 28,103 |
| 1921 .. .. | 11,770 | 18,479 | 1,926 | 32,175 |

Shah Jiwana

Shah Jiwana, the home of an important Sayyid family, like Rajoa in the Chiniot Tahsil, is a disappointing village. It rises in a high mound from an uninviting *kallar* plain. The tomb of Shah Jiwana, surrounded by an extensive graveyard, is the excuse for one of the largest fairs in the district.

Shorkot.

Shorkot, though now of little importance, is of undoubted antiquity. General Cunningham identified it with a town Po-lo-ta-fo mentioned by the traveller Hwen Tsang who visited a town of that name in the 7th century, and with one of the towns of the Malli attacked and taken by Alexander. Both identifications are, to say the least of it, uncertain. Any theory based on the present name of the town is quite unreliable as it is practically certain that the present town and its name are of no greater antiquity than the other kots of the neighbourhood—Sialkot, Mahmudkot, Ranjitkot and the like—which are comparatively modern. Of the many derivations of the name, the most probable is that it was called after an invading chief, Taj-ud-Din Shori, whose tomb still exists on the *bhir*, or mound, outside the town. The story is that Taj-ud-Din Shori came to the Punjab in the van of the Muhammadan invasion as a follower of Pir Ghazi, who was

slain in battle at Shorkot. The town was taken, and derived its name from Taj-ud-Din's surname. This derivation seems far more likely than that the town owes its name to some fabulous Raja Shor, to the saline character of the ground or to the fierce disposition of the inhabitants. Whoever Taj-ud-Din Shori and his leader Pir Ghazi may have been, Pir Ghazi's tomb, which still exists close by Shorkot, is the object of the special veneration of the Sials; and, as the other kots are undoubtedly Sial outposts, it suggests itself that both these men were priests under whose spiritual guidance the Sials occupied the country and fortified it against their foes.

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As Mr. Steedman wrote: "The mound appears to have been the citadel of the old town. The abruptness with which it rises from the ground, and the existence of remains of what appears to have been bastion towers at intervals round the mound, support this view." Burnes, who visited the place, describes it as "a mound of earth surrounded by a brick wall, and so high as to be seen for a circuit of eight miles," and was informed by the people that their town had been destroyed by some king from the westward about 1,300 years ago.

The town at present lies beneath the old fort, and is surrounded by fine groves of date-palms for which Shorkot is famous. Many of the buildings are lofty, but most are in a state of dilapidation. There is a fine bazar, built down the slope of the hill, with a gate at each end, and lined with shops built on a uniform plan. It is a curious fact, but one deserving notice, that Shorkot, so far, has never suffered from epidemics either of plague or cholera. Shorkot shopkeepers are exceptionally enterprising, and have taken firm root in a large number of villages in the Lower Chenab Colony—both in Jhang and in Lyallpur. At the various census enumerations the population has been—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | ... | ... | ... | 3,156 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 2,283 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | ... | 3,907 |
| 1921 | ... | ... | ... | 5,317 |

The municipal affairs of Shorkot are under a small town committee.

Ahmadpur.

Ahmadpur is a small town on the west of the Chenab, about the same size as Shorkot. It is quite modern, and is reputed to have been founded by Nusrat Sial in the 18th century, and to have been named after his grandson. The town lies in one of the most fertile tracts of the district, and depends for its prosperity on the regular flooding of the country by the Chenab. The Hindu population is wealthy, but the zamindars, who form the bulk of the inhabitants, are not well off.

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Garh Maharaja, a small town 15 miles north of Ahmadpur, is the home of the leading family of the Rajbanas, one of the principal Sial clans of the district. The town was strongly fortified by Mahr Rajab in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, but the walls are now being broken through as the necessity for extra buildings necessitates more room than was enclosed within the old walls. Garh Maharaja, though smaller than either Shorkot or Ahmadpur, seems to promise more in the future.

Sadiq Nihang.

The shrine of Sadiq Nihang is one of the few show-places of the district. The fakirs came originally from the Chiniot Tahsil, and are *chaddhars* by clan. The shrine was originally situated in Jalla Bharwana village, and in the time of Mian Ranjha, the fifth fakir, the tombs were transferred to their present position to avoid the floods which continually threatened the old site. The last two occupants of the *gaddi*, Muhammad Panah and Nusrat Ali, were both men of energy, and amassed considerable wealth, some of which has been spent in beautifying the building at the shrine. The succession to the *gaddi* has been disputed on the last two vacancies, and much ill-feeling has resulted. The present fakir, Muhammad Rashid, is the eleventh successor of the original Sadiq Nihang.

Though the village itself is insignificant in size, the enclosure in which the shrine is situated covers a considerable area, and includes a hostelry (*langarkhana*) and stables (*tawela*), with rooms for guests (*baithaks*). The shrine itself and the tomb of Sadiq Nihang were built in the time of Muhammad Panah, and replaced less imposing buildings. The tomb of Dogar Mallang, the fourth fakir, is an older and insignificant *khangah*: the graves of the rest of the fakirs are in this enclosure. But the chief interest centres in the new mosque built by Fakir Nusrat Ali, which is a beautiful example of the decorative effect of Multan encaustic tiles. Faizulla, the architect and builder, was imported by the fakir from Multan. The fakir's residence is a substantial building at some distance, comfortably situated in a shady garden.

The *gaddinashins* (incumbents) of this shrine have been—

1. Kutb Shah, died 1672.
2. Muhammad Rashid, died 1682.
3. Dogar Mallang, died 1762.
4. Mian Ranjha, died 1780.
5. Nusrat Shah, died 1795.
6. Kuchak Ali, died 1813.
7. Haidar Ali, died 1830.
8. Muhammad Ali, died 1862.
9. Muhammad Panah, died 1890.
10. Nusrat Ali, died 1904.
11. Muhammad Rashid II, present holder.

1 SO—350—19-12-30—SGPP Lahore.